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### FOREIGN SELECTIONS.

From the London Methodist Magazine. CRUELTY OF HEATHENISM.

MADRAS. - The following account carries with it is own comment, and makes its own mournful appeal to the heart. Is it yet asked by any one whether the Heathen need the Gospel? Let him blush at the cold-heartedness which has dictated the sceptical inquiry, and thaw the frost of his pirit by those accursed flames which Paganism is almost daily lighting up in India, to outrage humanity, and to torture age and helplessness. Extract of a Letter from Mn. LYNCH dated Ma-

dras, November 23d, 1822. send you the following, which I have taken from one of the Madras newspapers. The truth of the statement cannot be doubted.

IMMOLATION AT HOURAH. To the Editor.

Six,-Knowing that you are a philanthropist, I beg leave to inform you, that directly opposite to Fort William, and not above one hundred yards to the southward of the late Mr. WILLIAM JONES' dwelling-house at Seebpore, on Monday morning, at gunfire, a widow, the mother of a large family, was put on a pile of combastibles, and burned to death, attended with circumstances of cruelty, at which human nature shudders, and which I shall endeavour to describe, partly as seen by myself, and partly as informed by others.

On Friday the 11th instant, an old Brahmin died. At the time of his death, he was possessed of considerable riches, and had two wives, one of whom was many years younger than the other; and by each of these wives he had a large family of children, boys and girls, now living. The mo-ment this man expired, his eldest son, heir to all his property, posted off to Allypore, and applied C. R. Barwell, Esq., Magistrate of the suburbs of Calcutta, for a license to burn his own mother and his step-mother, with the body of his father; but it appears that Mr. BARWELL then granted a icense for one wife only, the eldest, to be burnd. Confident, however, that by another application, leave would be obtained to burn the other wife also, the pile was raised, and every preparation made to burn them both the next day at noon; but at the hour of aoon on Saturday, no license from Mr. BARWELL, for the destruction of the youngest woman had arrived, and no such license was granted through the whole of that day. The news of this rather novel circumstance soon spread along Seebpore and Hourah: thousands of cople of all descriptions, were assembled to learn the particulars; and to me the family and Brahmin friends of the deceased, voluntarily confessed that either both wives must be burned, or neither of them could be burned, as the one for whom the license was obtained had declared that she would not be burned alone. On Sunday circumstances remained just the same as on Saturday, for Mr. BARWELL was inflexible; and no license to burn the youngest woman could they obtain from him, notwithstanding that they used every art, artifice and invention, which the craft and cunning of a Brahmin could conceive.

On Sunday, as on Saturday, crowds of people were in attendance from morning till night; and to all the Europeans, who inquired, the declaration of the deceased's family, and of the attending Brahmins, were the same, that the one wife could not be burned alone, she having dissented therem. Great hope began now to be entertained the humane, that Mr. BARWELL's firmness ould save them both: but the poor creatures ere all this time, from the moment at which heir husband had breathed his last, (on Friday at loon,) kept locked up, and not allowed to taste a reel of victuals of any description; and the lope that bad been entertained of their being savrom the flames, was greatly damped by the far that they both would be starved to death by their merciless keepers.

On the following morning, Monday, the 14th stant, at gunfire, notwithstanding the previous repeated acknowledgment and confessions of the tending Brahmins, and of the family & friends of the deceased, that they would not burn the one wife alone, at that selected period, when they lought few eyes would be open to view their eedings, the elder woman was dragged from her prison of starvation, made to mount the pile, and clasp the putrid carcase of her so long deceased husband in her arms, the stench from which at that time was intolerable. Two thick ropes, eviously prepared, were then passed over th odies, and two long levers of bamboo, crossing ach other, were likewise employed to pinion her own, the unconsumed ends of which are still to

seen on the spot. All foings being thus arranged, the eldest son and heir, who was to succeed to the property, set be to the pile, which speedily burned and conamed his own mother; and at this act, it is said e triumphantly exulted.

The other poor woman being still kept in conmement, and no nourishment supplied, is now bized with delirium, and a few hours more will s doubt end her existence also, she being actual-

of targed to death. I am, Your's, &c.
A FRIEND TO HUMANITY. Calcuita, Oct. 16, 1822.

# HEATHEN ABOMINATIONS.

A late writer, in a highly respectable publicaion, has attempted to argue, that however fooldoo worship may be, it is altogether unjust to and upon them a charge of immorality against worshippers. One is ready to imagine that sch apologists for the 'elegant mythology' of in-ia, indulge themselves in remarks of this kind, the they are well aware that those whom they Pose, dere not unveil the mysteries of abominawhich they know to exist; and are restrainby feelings too honourable and sacred to be ed, from being more explicit than they are. hing, however, may be learnt, from the folng anecdote, communicated by Mr. Pearce late occasion.

March 25. This being the time of the wor-in of Basuathee, a form of Doorga, I requested Pendit to set me a copy of the songs usually at this festival, and the other festival in honof Doorga, in the month of October, as, I wishto translate one or two to send to my friends in agiand. He begged to be excused, & at last on registed for his reasons, said that they were in the fact of the f then himself, nor allow any one over whom had any induence, to be present when they are recited.—He added, that the one or two first were bearable, & he could procure them for but that as in the course of the night the pasas of the auditors became excited by the music, ling, and singing, the songs became by degrees sominably lacivious, that he could not on any man, recite or explain a line. I only feel it eary to add, that the conversation referred tival, as held in the house of the most reable Hindes in Calculta; and let the reader the whether the rites of Paganism here, may at well be classed with the "abominable idolates" referred to by the apostle."—Lon. Bap. Mag.

DESCRIPTION OF A TORNADO, With an Account of the Weather on the Coast of

Africa. (From the Annals of Philosophy.)

From local peculiarities in the state of the weather on those parts of the coast of Africa, extending from the river Sierra Leone to the Equator, it is usual to divide the year into seasons of a denomination different from other parts of the globe; in place of spring, summer, autumn and winter, they are here called the tornado, rainy, foggy, second or after rains, and fine seasons.

The tornado season sets in about the middle of April, and continues to the middle of June: at this time these violent convulsions in the atmosphere are frequent; rarely two days pass without one being experienced; and even in the early parts of the month of April, they are sometimes felt. The load of vapour from which the atmos-phere is unburdened by them, renders the air pure and wholesome; and the rain which falls in torrents for the space of an hour, dries up so imme-diately, that they may be deemed as contributing much to the salubrity of the climate.

These violent convulsions in the atmosphere terrific to sailors, and which would be no less so to landsmen, if the state of cultivation was so far advanced as to expose the husbandman's labour to the ravages of these dreadful tempests, first show themselves on the eastern quarter of the horizon by a deep black cloud heavily charged with electric fluid. This cloud continues increasing in size sometimes an hour or two before it is put in motion, and constantly emitting vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied by heavy and distant thhuder. After a time it rises a little above the horizon, to which its lower edge is parallel, and extremely black, and there remains stationary for short time; when it is again put in motion .-The most frightful flashes of forked lightning, accompanied by the heaviest possible claps of thunder, now issue from it in rapid succession. When it has reached a little beyond the zenith, a sudden chill is felt in the temperature, and then follows a more violent squall, or gust of wind and rain, than the most fertile imagination can picture; but which seldom lasts longer than half an hour. On shore, all animated nature seems extinct; nothing is seen, nothing is heard; every creature, whether man, bird or beast, having sought refuge and shelter from the approaching storm: but no sooner is it over, than the air which was before close and sultry, becomes so de lightfully pure and invigorating as to re-animate the whole animal creation.

About the middle of June, the rainy season commences, and continues to the beginning, and sometimes even to the latter end of November .-From the little cessation of rain which take place during this period, the ground soon becomes drenched, and from it a miasma arises which engenders those pestilential remittent fevers so destructive of human life in this part of the world.

As the rains begin to subside, they are succeeded by thick hazy weather, arising from a rapid evaporation of the moisture still remaining in the

About the latter end of December, and during the whole of January, a wind occasionally blows, possessing properties, and attended by circum-stances, peculiar to itself; it is known by the name of the Harmatan, and blows from the eastward with considerable strength. It is always attended by thick hazy weather; notwithstanding which it is so dry and parching, that all woodwork warps and shrinks, and, if united by glue, becomes detached. Paper and books appear as if they had been placed close by a fire .-On the human frame its effects are considerably felt: the lips and nostrils become sore and inflam ed, and the throat parched, and other exceedingly uncomfortable sensations are excited; although it is generally said to give to wounds and ulcers a strong predisposition to heal. Its duration varies from two or three to seventeen or eighteen days; this may be considered as a part of the finest season, which continues till the tornados again commence. It is not peculiar to this part alone, but prevails throughout the whole extent of tropical Africa.

The above description of the weather within the before-mentioned limits on the coast of Afri-ca, although it appears to be divided, and governed by laws, with the most perfect regularity, is by no means to be considered as not subject to any variation; for although a portion of the year is called the tornado season, tornados are not un common during the periodical rains, insomuch that in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, the end of September is frequently called the second tornado season.

## CAUSE OF THE JEWS.

From Israel's Advocate. LETTER FROM COUNT VON DER RECKE

The following communications were addressed by Count Von Der Recke to Mr. Jadownicky, who translated them from the German, and transmitted them to the board of directors of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews. They will be read with interest and pleasure by Christians, and by every reflecting and beneve-lent Jew. They are a triumphant refutation of the charge, that all plans to improve the spi-ritual condition of that interesting portion of the human family, are visionary. Something, it will be seen, has already been done, and through the instrumentality of a single individual; & if Christians more generally harmonized on this subject and manifested more of the zeal and enterprise of this benevolent nobleman, we should, with the blessing of God, soon see greater things than these. blessing of God, soon see greater things than these. The believer in Old Testament prophecy did not, indeed, want this proof, that Jew and Gentile can be associated together in one fold, under one shepherd. Infidels alone deny this. Yet it must encourage his heart, and strengthen his hands in his efforts to graft the branch which has been broken off into the clive tree. Such things partially realize the visions of the seers, and cherish the joyful anticipation of that day, when the Jews shall be brought in with the fulness of the Gentile nations.—En.

Dusselthal, April 11, 1823.

DEARLY BELOVED FRIEND.—My thoughts an my heart have often been with you. I have almost my heart have often been with you. I have almost incessantly accompanied you with my prayers. Your letters have exceedingly comforted my heart and have given to my gloomy life of faith, hours of sunshine, and oftentimes new courage, in the great field of labours. Daily I intended to write to you, frequently I commenced a lotter, but continually interrupted, it remained unfinished. I desired to give you all the details of our proceedings here, but was presented until now, by the ings here, but was prevented until now, by the great pressure of my business in the concerns of the establishment, I cannot tell you how many difficulties the work at Dusselthal had to encounter before it became, in some degree, according to my wishes. I took possession of Dusselthal in the month of April last, without having a single individual in whom I could coulde; but I struggled through, in the sure and joyful confidence that

the Lord would not forsake me. In the day time all the external concerns of the asylum laid upon me, and in the evening and night I answered the most necessary letters, until I sunk down through fatigue. Yes, my dear friend, I cannot tell you how difficult it was for me to endure in these troubles; and besides all this, I had many afflications. tions and persecutions, and that from Christians. In this situation I indeed wanted spirit and inclination to write to you. For joyful news I could not give; and thus I waited in hope of better times. These are now appearing as a reward and triumph of faith, which you will see from the statement and view of our establishment, which I have annexed to my letter, for the information of

your society.

All the Jewish youth I have here are in the right way not only to become real christians, but also active mechanics. Besides them, there are here three Jewish girls. One young man more has just come, and many others are on their way hither. Mr. Simon, from Arolsen, a lisensed preacher, who is living with me, was also a Jew, but was baptized when young. He is a humble devoted disciple of Jesus, and a faithful witness and teacher of the truth to the Jews under my

Your letters and communications I have duly received, and I fervently thank the Lord that he has heard my prayers, been with you, and given you wisdom and grace when you were in need of them. May he be still with you and bless you, according to the riches of his goodness. To excite an interest for the cause of the Jews in Germany also, I publish your communications by extracts. I have also issued addresses to all benevolent associations in Germany, for co-operation in our work at Dusselthal. We are already pretty numerous here. About eighty christian children, of both sexes, among whom the grace of God is richly dis-played, live happy and contented in our asylum. With the Jews of the institution, we are something like 120 persons, to whom the hand of the Lord gives, out of free grace, daily bread, and to whom, Oh admire his mercy! to whom unto this time no good thing has been wanting. True, I live here entirely separated from my parents and family, but amidst such immensely great labours that I have no time, either to mourn my separa-

tion or to feel my desolated situation. If the establishing of a Jewish settlement in America goes on so favourably as a beginning has been made, I shall continue in my endeavours of preparing settlers for that station; omit the erection of houses for individual Jewish colonists around this place, but teach them the art of cultivation; and enlarge the workshops, and prepare useful mechanics. I expect daily, brother Marc from Frankfort, to preside over an institution established not long since at Stockamp, a little estate of mine in this vicinity; the object of which s to educate such of the Jewish converts as have talents for the gospel ministry, for teachers of schools and for missionary labours. Mr. Simon, who came here with his good lady in May last, from Rotterdam, has been living at Stockamp since that time. He is now gone to see his old father, the Rabbi at Sloppa, in Poland, and to preach the gospel to him; and he intends to em-bark for America next year, together with twelve young Jews. All my friends desire to be affectionately remembered to you. They have not forgotten you in their prayers befor the throne of grace. Let this encourage you is your labours for the good of your brethren, according to the Yes, my dear friend, let us jontinue to labour while it is day, looking to heaven for a divine blessing upon our small endeavours to meliorate the condition of the aucient coverant people.

Farewell, my dear friend and brother. be with you, and bless you richy. Remember me most cordially to brother Frey, and give my best respects to all the members of the board. In the arms of love I embrace you a my brother in

A. COUNT VON DER RECKE & VOLLMARSTEIN Note.-Mr. Simon, of Arolsen and Mr. Simon, of Poland, are two distinct person.-Translator.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE COLONY IN-STITUTION AT DUSSELTHAL.

For many years it has appeared to me a mat ter of great importance, and has been a real concern of my heart, to effect amelioration in the moral condition of the Jews, by more salutary means than have hitherto been adopted. For this purpose, I desired to establish a colony of convert-ed Jews, entirely separated from the mass of Christians. I very soon however saw, that the Jews, in such a manner insulated, would, altho' renewed in spirit, yet remain lews in habits and customs, and most likely stand solitary in the midst of Christendom. I therefore resolved on a plan, to unite the Jewish proelytes with an in-stitution I had already on han, and whose object is, to receive poor youth of decased, or of criminal and disorderly parents, and give them an education that will preserve themfrom mendicity, or following the bad examples if their wicked pa-

In the prosecution of this plan, I bought the estate Dusselthal, formerly enstituting a Roman Catholic convent, near Dussidorf, on the river Rhine, with the intention o locating there the asylum for the poor forsaken outh, and of approriating a part of the buildings, and all the las belonging to, and laying without the walls of Dusselthal, to a colony for he Jewish proselytes, in such a manner that a home be built for, and a few acres of land assigned each colonist:—and that within the walls all pssible kinds of trades be established, and carrid on for the benefit of the general institution; atl in which the Jewish proselytes in common wit the youth of the other sylum should receive intruction. An clemen tary school, in which the ommon branches of edu-cation be taught, and Jeush as well as Christian children received, should ford also to the illiter children received, should nord also to the illiterate convert, an opportunity of improving himself in neglected sciences—a chapel erected at the expense of both institutios, and a minister of the gospel supported by both should serve for their edification and religious instruction. The whole establishment should have a Treasurer, he be obliged to keep special recount of each branch, and conscientiously expent the money received, only for the object for which it has been given. only for the object for which it has been given.—
Into the general Treasur of the united institutious, the proselytes, as tell as the youth of the
other asylum, pay their find price for board and
tuition, either by themsels, or from the Treasury of their respective istitutions. It will be
left to the choice of the cavert, after having finished his apprenticeship, to remove into a distant part of the world, orb settle as a colonist on
the lands of Dusselthal, all pursue his trade or
husbandry. To carry all his into execution we
have, until this time, been necessantly at work, &
with the small means tha
done incredibly much.

What in a very short period has already been
accomplished, may here lementioned. We must

we needed first a foundation, and then building materials; with patience we must now await the products. A germ that has just began to shoot, cannot be expected to be at once matured; a developement must first take place. Would you have a glorious work brought about? Its single elements must be prepared, and then by means of these, the gradual progress of the whole becomes possible. Such was the case with the greatest and most glorious work, the spreading of Christianity; wherefore our Lord compares it to a mustard seed. And so it is with our small work here. It has only taken a beginning; for it is not yet a year since Dusselthal became the Lord's property; that is, a property wheely and exclusively cated to his service, and the advancement of the kingdom of his Christ. These are only the first elements for building up a little Zion here; but if we continue to labour in faith, and grow not wenry of our work, we shall see its walls raised, its watchmen placed over it; and by the gracious aid of the divine Spirit, a people of the Lord gath-ered into it from among the descendants of faithful Abraham.

Desselthal presents one of the most suitable localities for such an undertaking. Besides the main point, the spiritual pasture which an increasing flock of Jewish disciples of our Saviour will find here, by the institution for forsaken youth, they will want no external benefits necessary for such a colony. A large two story house with wings, to which, if circumstances require it, an addition can easily be made, enables us to afford shelter to a number of persons immediately .-Should colonists come, we shall proceed to erect little houses for them; and likewise enlarge our factories and workshops if many should come desirous of learning a trade. We would also keep the object in view, to open a refuge to the poor Jews who are desirous of embracing Christianity; to assign them a place, where provision is made for, and they could uninterruptedly seek after, the real salvation of their souls; and where at the same time, they could improve themselves for becoming useful members of society, and be secured against necessity and want. and adult persons can here find reception, as the accompanying circulars show, which I have distributed throughout Germany. They have here liberty and space to settle and support themselves by trade or husbandry. Care will be taken especially to give to the Jewish youth as complete instruction as possible, in practical Christianity .-For this purpose an able minister of the Gospel, whose heart is enflamed with love for the salvation of the Jews, shall be employed as soon as we are able to make out a call for him. For although we have found the man qualified for that office. we have not yet found the means for his support. For the present, the more immediate spiritual superintendance of the converts is entrusted to the care of Mr. Simson, a young divine of eminent piety & zeal, from Aroslen, in the province of Waldeck. The reason of there being as yet so few Jews comparatively within our walls, may well be ascribed principally to our want of having an able clergyman stationed here, and without him we could neither receive our converts by haptism into the church, nor give regular instruction to those seeking after truth. When our institution shall be supplied with a faithful pastor, the proselytes will have every possible opportunity, both of hearing the whole counsel of the God of their fathers, and of acquiring those sciences which are useful and necessary in common life. As to the latter we introduce various professions and trades into our establishment, and communicate the knowledge of them to our pupils, according to their different talents and abilities.

have already done towards the advancement of this object. An extensive farm belongs to Dusselthal, on which agriculture, the breeding of cattle, and the whole business of farming, are cultivated on as large a scale as possible. enables us to give to the proselyte, who has relish for it, the best practical instructions, and the fairest opportunities of acquiring this branch of active industry, which, as a colonist, whether it be hi intentio to settle here or in the contemplated colony in North America, or any where else, is indispensably necessary for him; by which, also he can easily find a support in our country, and which will always be of great value to him, even if, in the providence of God, he should hereafter be destined to follow another occupation. Con nected with this branch is the finer art of garden ing, to the acquirement of which various opportunities are afforded to the pupil by a large garden. kept in the best state of cultivation. A fourfold mill work, driven by the Dussel stream, presents a fair opportunity to a young man wishing to make himself master of this art. No less does a large brewery and malt-house to a person desirous of becoming acquainted with this business. The baking establishment also takes apprentices, as do the tailor, shoemaker, and saddler shops Joinery and turnery are practised, and the youth instructed in the making of them. A waggon maker's shop and a smithery have been established, and are ready to receive apprentices. glazier and a varnisher will also take some youth in their business. Cotton and silk weaving we are about to introduce. To render assistance to those whom a weak constitution of body should deny the acquirement and practice of one of the above trades, we have introduced wool-spinning the fabrication of paste-board articles, of balls, hair and wire chains; and finally, a school in which maps and copperplate prints are coloured This affords to the ingenious, who by delicate health are unfit for harder labour, an easy and plea sant employment, which promises a sufficient profi-for the necessaries of life. Those who display exfor the necessaries of life. traordinary talents and abilities can be trained up in our institution for school-masters. Nevertheless, they must acquire a trade besides, in order to have more sure means of procuring their living. It is not our object and design to educate the young Jewish converts for missionaries. The missionary life, unassuming and most self-denying as it is, appears to the youth in a different aspect, and they often cherish only a desire to traverse the world, and have their names in the public prints, while anxious to be educated for a missionary. But we would give them a general education, and train them up to an active and industrious life, teaching them a trade, by which they may earn their own bread; and if in riper age they are called by the grace of God to a spiritual office, and they be willing to exchange comfort and ease for the tolls and labours of a missionary, then indeed they will prove by action what they traordinary talents and abilities can be trained up

and ease for the toils and labours of a missionary, then indeed they will prove by action what they feel within their hearts.

This is in a short compass, what by the grace of our Lord has been brought about in less than a year's time. Innumerable difficulties and oppositions have, by the aid of our blessed Saviour, already been overcome in faith; it only requires continuing to labour with faith and patience, and the work will undoubtedly prosper.

As a said before, the results of our first labours must not be expected to be considerable. Exaction of immertal souls, which, to the praise of Al-

mighty God, I would mention here briefly. A Jewish orphan boy, from Hamburg, found wandering about, begging alms, was received, and hopefully gained over to the truth. He has talents, and we willingly concur in his wishes of becoming a schoolmaster, and give him an education app ingly. Another boy, who loved the Lord Jesus, and was added to a Christian church in the vicinity of Frankfort, was sent here for instruction of which he stood much in need. He received such, and followeth the occupation of a barber. A man of about thirty years, from France, who was formerly a Jewish teacher, was brought from darkness into the gospel light, and received by a public profession of his faith into a Christian church in Frankfurth. He is attending here a course of instruction, preparatory to the office of Christian teacher. A youth from Denmark, whom we found in a very sad condition, in the highway to misery, we received as an enemy to Christianity, but he became soon a warm friend to it. He at first engaged in joinery, but we have since thought it best to give him as an apprentice to a silk weaver. A Jewish teacher from Hesse, quite an elderly man, who in the eleventh hour tasted that the Lord was gracious, found a refuge here, and is the Lord was gracious, found a refuge here, and is engaged in transcribing. A youth from the vi-cinity of the Rbine, lately baptized, who formerly followed mercantile business, is devoting himself to gardening. An elderly man from Hanau, congardening. An elderly man from Hanau, converted to the Christian faith, sought for a refuge, and found it here; he is employed in domestic occupations. A youth from Cassel, lately baptized, pursues the saddler's trade. A young boy from Amsterdam, was recommended to us by government, his parents being under their care in the house of correction. A young man from Warner house of correction. A young man from Warsaw, formerly a Jewish teacher, became converted, and served the missionary, Hoff, as an interpreter. Mr. Hoff sent him to us to be taught a trade, and the young man chose the tailor's trade. From the above communication we may perceive how far, by the grace of God, the work has advanced, and

that it is in a progressing condition.
O let us all, who know and love the Lord, advance with all the means and power with which we are favoured, the further unfolding and extension of his kingdom, in hope, in durable active-ness, and in confidence of Him who will be with us all the days until the end of the world, and who looks with blessing upon all works underta-ken in filial confidence. O that we may never get weary, but combat manly for the standard of Christ, for the salvation of Israel. That we also esteem no sacrifice too great to bring to Him, who did not esteem his life too dear to give as a ran-

O that we were one in love, and active faith, and the Jews could bear testimony that we are real disciples of Christ.

Translation of a Hebrew Card, circulated by order of Count Von Der Recke.

INFORMATION FOR THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL. In Dusselthal, near Dusseldorf, is an institution for poor forsaken children, where Jewish children also will be received, without expense to their parents, to be instruced in the principles of chris-tianity, and afterward to be taught useful trades. Boys and adults likewise, who are desirous of being instructed in the christian religion, and to learn a trade, will find here a comfortable asylum. Beloved brethren of the house of Israel, improve this invitation! Consider what belongs to your peace! If you have no peace—which you cannot have, because no one hath it who hath no living faith in Christ; harken then to the entreaty, and seek peace and rest for your immortal souls by Jesus, who is the true Messiah, blessed for ever.

# MARINER'S CAUSE.

From the New-York Seamen's Magazine. THE SALVATION OF SEAMEN IMPORTANT.

The saivation of Sailors is important in a mere moral point of view. It is a fact which every careful observer must have noticed, and deplored, that the morals of seamen, influence to a great extent, the morals of society at large. Their pro-faneness, debauchery, drunkenness, and contempt of the Sabbath, vices to which they are much addicted, have a most ruinous effect on the morals of our cities and principal seaport towns. Children can with difficulty enter the streets at all, without hearing the very dialect of hell, before they know its horrid import: they see the Sabbath pro-faned, hear the songs of the drunkard, and the ob-scene ditties of the brothel, and "know that the dead are there," and that these paths lead down to the very gates of hell. By these means, the young mind, in a little while, and evil hours of temptation, contract habits of vice which are eradicated in after life with the greatest difficulty.

The sailor feeds, with his hard carned wages, the brothels, and polluted boarding houses, these sinks of pollution from which issue streams of vice to run in every direction through the land.—
Now let seamen be converted to Christ, and the most effectual means are taken to dry up these fountains, and of course to destroy the streams.-It was a view of the moral influence of sailors on the community that drew from a good man the following remarks on the importance of their conversion. "Our cities and maritime ports will be essentially benefitted by the reformation of sea-men. Our youth will be saved from the effects of their evil example. The number of those sinks of pollution that infest the purlieus of any large town, will be diminished. Merchants will feel more will be diminished. Merchants will feel more safe in committing their vessels to their management. There will be no resistance to authority, no mutinies, no piracies on the part of a Christian crew. Drunkenness will become disgraceful, & profane swearing be banished from amongst them. In the forecastle of every ship Christian Hymna will occupy the place of lewd ballads, religious tracts that of the profane jest-book, and no honest-hearted tar will be ashamed to be seen with the Bible in his hands. Their tonics of conversation est-hearted tar will be ashamed to be seen with the Bible in his hands. Their topics of conversation will be changed. Instead of relating to each other the revelries and debaucheries in which they had spent their hard earnings at the last port & looking with delight to the new scenes of profligacy and vice in which they are to engage in the next, they will be found descanting on the happy meetings they have attended, on the pious addresses to which they have listened, on the earnest and devout supplications to heaven in which they have united, and contemplating with delight a fresh engagement in these exercises at the port to which, under God's blessing, they will soon be wafted." These, certainly, are results at which every friend of morality must rejoice: and they are by no means improbable results, for they are what, in many instances, have actually followed the efforts for the reformation of seamen.

A SAILOR'S LETTER TO HIS MINISTER

my forwardness. My only excuse is, that I am certain I shall feel easier at heart by doing so; for really, Sir, I have felt a great change in my mind since I first attended the Mariner's Church, which was Sunday before last. Your affecting exhortation to sailors (to which profession I belong) touched my heart, and caused me to search If. Ah! Sir, I am sorry to add that I found ogs in a bad state. It is true, I used to pray etimes, but I shudder when I think of the man ner in which it was done. Alas! it was not like praying to Him whom we owe every thing tono, it was like a school boy hurrying over his

At my father's house we had prayers every eve ning; but when I went to sea I got accustomed to vice and immorality, and in the course of a year I forgot to pray, and of course had learned to curse and swear. At length a circumstance took place which put a stop to that awful practice with me. One evening, going aloft, something vexed me, and I began, as was commonly my way, to curse and swear, damning the ship and every thing that came into my mind. In the midst of my blaspheming I missed my hold, and would have fallen to the deck had not a rope fortunately swung out which I succeeded in catching. Think, Sir, what must have been my feelings when I came to reflect on the foregoing circumstance! I had narrowly escaped being plunged into eternity with curses on my tongue! And, when in the top, I prayed to God to make me more fit to die. Never shall I forget this circumstance; I firmly believe it was intended as a warning to me. Yet, Sir, I had another, more dreadful than the first. I was hunted by savages -my life was threatened in my own hearing, for I lay concealed many hours in the midst of them; but I prayed to God to deliver me, and he heard my prayers, for I escaped in the night, and to the ship, to the surprise of my compa-I too have been singularly blessed by the Lord. I have escaped where many have fallen; I have gone through many dangers, and have been so low with the tropical diseases, that my life was given up. One physician went so far as to tell me I could not live one month after I reached America, yet I have returned in safety to my friends; and I am sorry to say that the great mercies shown to me were nearly forgotten, till your words, your entreaties, your exhortations, forced me to retire within myself, and I there found that I had not only cause to pray, but to thank the Lord for the many mercies he had shown me. How greatly do I regret that I had not attended

your church sooner! It was with great difficulty was pursuaded, but now how great a change! wait impatiently for the Sabbath to return, to attend your church. The only reason I can assign for my former prejudice against the Mariner's Church was, that, when in Liverpool, several years ago, I went to hear a man preach on board a ship; I did not doubt his good intentions, for he was known to be a good man; but he introduced so may technical terms into his discourse, most of which he misapplied, that it gaused many present to laugh, so that I never went to hear him again. I, for a time, thought sailors insulted that he should use these terms to them, as if they could not understand any other; but the more I thought of it,

the better I thought of it.
But when I first attended your church, I was so struck with the manner in which you explained the 2d chapter of St. John, that I was sorry when the chapter was ended. It seemed so uncommonly short, that, when I went home, I got the Bible to see if all of it had been read. Your manner of explaining was so new to me that I could hardly think it the same chapter. But I find, that by teading attentively in the Bible, we every where discover new beauties.

Excuse the length of this letter, but the subject has become so pleasent to me that I could write from page to page. But I feel, Sir, I am taking up your precious time; yet I hope you will par-don my last request, which is that you will pray for me and my advancement in religion.

Farewell, dear Sir : but please excuse my name as I do not feel myself deserving to be known to you, but I pray to God to make me so, and I hope at some future period to disclose it to you with pleasure. I would also thank you if you would give out the title of that new hymn-book which you received last Sunday.

Adieu, dear Sir, and believe me, I remain yours

(Signed) A SINNER. Rev. J. Eastburn.

#### CHARITABLE INSTITUTION IN ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

A gentleman recently from St. Petersburgh, has politely furnished us the following account. which was prepared at his request by the Superintendant of the above named Institution.

DEAR SIR,-Agreeably to your request, I hasten to impart to you a brief detail of the Charita-ble Institution over which I have the honour to preside as Teacher and Director.

The following particulars may be added to the many great and wonderful events, that have come to pass, and are still taking place in various parts the earth, in this most truly remarkable period of the world; effected by the combined exertions of the Bible, Tract, School and Missionary Societies; directed by the unerring hand of a just and merciful God; and fructified by the outpour-

ing of his Holy Spirit upon a fallen ruined world.
In the year 1821, it occurred to me, that school for the religious instruction of the children of our countrymen in St. Petersburg would be of the utmost advantage to the rising generation. I communicated my idea on the subject, to a dear christian friend, who advised me to make a beginning without delay. Possessing at the time a room suitable for the purpose, I opened school with only one boy; afterwards the number increased to several. Thus I continued teaching German, Russian and English for five months,-Finding, however, that it greatly interfered with the business I was then following, I secretly wish-ed that the Lord would extend the blessing, and give the means to enable me to bestow my whole aftention to the instruction of youth. I again consulted my christian friend, and it was his opinion that the education should not be confined colely to English children, but, to put the benefit of gratuitous instruction within the reach of for-eigners in general. The idea was benevolent, eigners in general. The idea and the prospect before me of general usefulness, delighted my heart. Shortly after, a plan was drawn up, to lay before the government, in order to obtain permission; which plan was afterwards submitted to the inspection of our dear minister, the Rev. Mr. Knill, requesting him to make any alteration he might deem necessary—which he very kindly did. The plan was then shown to cess Sophia Mischeesky, who was much pleased with it, promised her assistance, and from that time to this, continued a steady friend and benefactress to the Institution. It was afterwards presented to that good and holy man, Prince Alexander Galitzen, who received it with marks of the highest satisfaction, and undertook to lay it immediately before his Majesty. This he faithfully did; and the Emperor was so pleased with the plao, that he not only gave permission for its being carried into effect, but accompanied the same with a grant of five thousand rubles; stipt-lating at the same time, the sum of three thousame time, the sum of three th lating at the same time, the sum of the sand robles to be paid annually—two thousand to Mr. Knill, and one thousand to me; appointing me Mr. Knill, and one thousand to me; appointing me as sole manager, and Mr. Knill as inspector of the school. His Majesty has also appointed a school committee, consisting of four members; since which His Excellency Prince Galitzen has honoured us by becoming our President,

After receiving so much encouragement from various quarters, and added to all even the favour of the Emperor himself; I would not entertain the smallest doubt, but that the hand of God was left. Indeed, what was brought about at the

time, and what has since taken place, far exceeds my most sanguine expectation, and calls forth a daily song of praise and thanksgiving to God for his goodness, and condescending to smile and acodness, and condescending to smile and ac-ledge the weak endeavours of a sinful creature, in such an amazing, unexpected, and mar-

vellous manner.

A suitable house being engaged, a school room was fitted up on the Lancasterian system, and opened on the 17th of October, 1821, with about sixty boys. Several ladies and gentlemen attended, and Mr. Knill opened the school with prayer. It will be necessary to observe, that about seven nonths after the boys' school commenced, Mrs. Grey obtained permission to open a school for females, and that since the first opening, the num-ber of children (male and female) are increased to upwards of 200—and that daily applications made for admittance are so numerous, that I am o bliged to refuse them for want of room.

The children are taught to read, write, and speak three languages: viz. English, Russian, and German. The three grammars, and arithmetic from common addition, up to the rule of three; nor is the principal and most important branch of instruction less attended to, which consists in teaching Scripture History—man's original state of innocence before his fall—the fall of man, and

the plan of Redemption. Care is also taken to impress on their tender minds, the necessity of being born again by the Holy Spirit of God, changing and converting the sinner's heart—the necessity of fleeing to Christ for refuge, while yet alive and in health, that they may escape the wrath to come—and to im-plore mercy of Christ, in whom, and by whom,

they alone can be saved. There are several boys, who from the tenor of their comments on various passages of Scripture, and outward conduct in general, give us reason to hope that their hearts are impressed with Divine things; and that their minds are gradually opening to the truth of the Gospel. Since the last Anniversary, which took place October 17th, 1822, about forty boys, (promising youths,) left the school, having completed their education, and are now apprenticed to various trades. The attachment they bear to the Institution is very evident, by some of them having obtained permission of their respective masters, to attend school on the Saturdays-which some of them continue to do regularly. These boys repeat of their own accord, two and frequently three chapters of the New Testament by heart, besides handing me a commentary on a portion of Scripture, which they repeat before the rest of the children. One of these boys has learnt the whole of the Gospel of Matthew, Mark, and part of Luke by heart .-When he first entered, he was totally ignorant of the alphabets—the progress he has made in twelve months is truly astonishing. Some time before he left school he was asked what profession he would like to learn, to enable him to procure his living. He said he did not know what his friends would do for him; that his mother was very poor, and his father dead; but if he had liberty means to choose for himself, he would like to become a preacher of the Gospel. This boy is about fourteen years old. There is also an English lad of the same age, whom we have reason to hope, will by the blessing of God, soon become decidedly pious. Indeed, there are few comparatively speaking, on whom the blessed Gospel has not had some moral tendance of making them more circumspect, dilligent, and moral in their outward conduct. The truth of this will appear

in the following occurrence. A poor boy who was once a most notorious thief, who had been several times punished, and at last turned out of the school for the said offence, was, by the earnest entreaty of his parents, again admitted. The boy either imagining that he would not escape punishment, or perhaps prefering to stroll about the town with other idle boys, was at last detected by his parents, and brought to the school house by his eldest brother, with a request from his father to whip him severely for playing the truant. I had him immediately confined in a dark room, that I might gain time to reflect what farther steps to take with one so completely hardened in wickedness. I felt convinced that corporial punishment on such a character would only harden. I laid the case before the Lord, and solicited Divine direction. After which, a story occurred to my mind that I had heard of some good man who had reclaimed a child by praying overhim; I immediately came to a resolution to adopt the same means with my poor prisoner-therefore waiting until late in the evening, I desired the boarders to accompany me into the school room, & to brin the boy out of confinement, to answer for his con duct. The boy was accordingly brought forward, and we formed a circle around him in profound silence. The boarders all appeared curious to know what would now take place. One solitary candle cast a gloomy light round the silent group, while the poor truant appeared petrified with fear, at the punishment be was anticipating. After a pause I asked one of the boarders what he thought had best be done with the prisoner? His opinio was, that a severe whipping should be inflicted upon him. I then enquired the opinion of each boy in the circle. One recommended one mode of punishment, and some another. But will any of those punishments change his heart? No-wa the answer. Is not his heart very defective? O res, certainly, or he would not be so wicked. But if his heart was made better, would he not act otherwise? No doubt he would, if his heart was changed. But who is able to change his heart can I? can you? or you? No-was the reply God alone, by his spirit can perform this change Then let us kneel down and entreat the Lord to have mercy upon him. With these words we all knelt down. The poor creature appeared o vercome with astonishment at such unexpected treatment: and that boy, who but a few month before could not be moved to shed a tear or utter a cry while undergoing a severe chastisement, was now melted down with shame and contrition. am happy that I am further able to state, that from that time to the present, which is about seven months, there is not a more steady attentive lad in the school. But this is not all. We have a most interesting lad in the school, about twelve years of age; who has given evident satisfaction that he is turned from darkness to light, and is decidedly become a follower of Christ. His pa rents are boot & shoemakers, and were once in espectable way of business, but have since expe ienced a reverse of fortune, and are at presen very poor. For some time after the boy became serious, his parents were still pursuing their former sinful course of life—such as playing cards keeping company, and frequenting public tea gardens on Sunday. After the boy became enightened, every means were used by them to dis-sipate his mind, and if possible to root out the good impressions he had received, by drawing him into worldly company; and if it had not been for the overruling hand of Providence, he would have been taken from the school, notwithstanding the great progress he had made in the various branches of education taught in the estab-lishment. The meek and lovely behaviour of the boy; his steady and determinate manner of re-sisting the attempts of his friends to lead him astray; his perfect contempt and indifference to astray; his perfect contempt and indifference to the pleasures and amusements his parents were delighting in; add to this, his affectionate and de-lightful resignation and compliance to the will of his father and mother in every thing of a virtu-ous nature, has made such an impression upon his parents as to induce them seriously to consider their own awful state. Their former amusements

are now all laid aside; their former companions discarded, and the Lord's day strictly attended to; in few words, the whole face of affairs have un-

dergone so great a change that they do not resemble the same family. This sweet boy is now the darling of his affectionate parents, nor is it uncommon to see them listening to him while he is expounding the word of God. Family worship is

also introduced—when the family, consisting of father, mother, two brothers, and a journey-man, assemble in the evening round a large table, and their little boy reads a chapter in the Bible or Testament, makes a few comments upon it, and prays with the family. Being desirious of convincing myself of the truth of this circumstance; I paid them an unexpected visit one evening, when I saw a sight I shall never forget, and which made my heart rejoice within me. The lad was expounding the Scriptures, while the attention of the whole the Scriptures, while the attention of the group appeared rivetted to the subject he was upon. But what particularly affected me, was the eager attention of the poor old father, while the tear was stealing down his withered cheek.— The progress this boy has made in the school, paricularly since he became pious, is very great.-He reads and writes the three languages well-has a good knowledge of the three respective grammars—has some knowledge of geography, and has gone through the ten arithmetic classes. This has been with us nineteen months, and is now actually translating a theological work com-piled by that good and holy man, the Rev. Mr. Gossner, into the English language. The work is entitled, "Spiritual life, and Doctrines of Jesus

The school commences a quarter before nine with a hymn; after which a portion of the Scrip ture is read in English, Russian, and German. Most of the children being Germans, the portion of Scripture is explained in that language, and the children exhorted, as before mentioned, when the whole school join with me in prayer. At quarter before two in the afternoon, the school recommences, as in the morning; and at five in the evening the English children are admonished from the Scriptures in English. These seasons are refreshing draughts by the way, to my soul; and the happiest moments of my life; and have the happiest effects upon the children,

Saturday morning is entirely reserved for reli-cious instruction. There are boys who repeat two and three whole chapters by heart, while thers deliver up for inspection their various comments, and the reflections they have made on the Old and New Testament during the week-repeating the same before the whole school-each boy finishing his discourse with a short prayer .-The girls are then ushered in and seated in a conrenient situation, detached from the boys, when they are addressed from the Scriptures. It is a glorious sight, and would have done your heart good to have witnessed one of these meetings before your departure. Mr. Sattel, a German Missiona ry, has addressed them several Saturdays, and promises to continue the good work as long as he remains in this town. He is an excellent man, and as excellent a preacher. After he is gone, I shall again resume my office—meanwhile it affords me an opportunity of addressing the English children before he comes.

#### For the Boston Recorder. A VISIT TO BOWDOIN COLLEGE. LETTER IV.

Brunswick, Sept. 3, 1823. DEAR SIR,-The recollected associations of ormer years awakened in my mind peculiar sensations, as the eastern sky brightened into day and brought the expected anniversary. thoughts fastened on a period similar to the present, when I appeared to myself to be standing on the confines of the vast theatre of human ac tion, about to enter and mingle with the throng Then, how full of promise was the entire prospect How did the bright sun throw his beams upon the whole fancied path of my future career!-Such are the anticipations of youth-too often but the baseless fabrics of a vision!"

The morning promised a pleasant day. Nothing obscured the heavens but a few light clouds in the west, arising from inland fires. In the southwest indeed, there was not the usual mild aspect but when the sun arose, the breezes were gentle as the zephyn of spring. The scene, however, was soon changed. The wind began to blow with unusual violence, and continued to blow with unrelenting pertinacity during the whole day ;tearing up, from the sandy plain, clouds of dust of singular desity, and pelting the multitudes of both sexes, with a most merciless storm. At length all wen safely within the house of our intellectual entetainment, and I found leisure to

survey the guets, and to examine our bill of fare. The audience was numerous, filling the con venient congregational church, both below and above. Upon he stage, my eye was first attracted to a gentleman seated in front of the pulpit, and possessing a countenance at once mild, intelligent and preposessing. This was the Governor of the State. A his right, was the High Sheriff of the county; and still farther to the right, were the gentlemen emposing the Board of Trustees, with the Professors and Tutors. On the other side of the stage, was the more numerous Board of Overseers-in which I observed some men. whose appearance was youthful, but who pos sessed, doubtless, the wisdom of age. The peward and aisles below the stage, were filled with mixed multitude, composed of clergymen, lawyers, doctors, farmers, and mechanics, whose inquisitive air conviaced me, that they came, like nyself, to see and tohear. But what shall I say concerning the gallery, which was nearly filled with ladies? I thought I saw proof there, that a large portion of the candidates for degrees origi nated from that most useful and respectable class of society, in which lies the principal moral, as well as physical, trength of our nation ;- I mean the substantial yemanry. But the eye met also, at every point, win refinement and fashion in neat display: and the combination of the best specimens of the patrican and plebeian ranks, gave to the whole scene a ine effect.

The "Order of Exercises," promised a variety of intellectual luxuies, in lingua latina et lingu vernacula : such addissertations, discussions, dis quisitions, disputations and orations, most of which you will understand though differing in name, be onged to the same pecies of composition.

The subjects wer generally of a grave character, fitted to excitethe attention of the man of thought; and seven had the merit of possessing great practical impetance. The lawyer, the statesman, the divine and the representatives of a dozen other classe, might each have found something appropriate to their own professions. It is no part of my design to descend to minute

pecification, in my reparks on the performances If no one was pre-esinently meritorious, as heard some of the sever critics decide, most o them were certainly ery respectable, whether compared with past peformances at this semina-ry, or with exhibition of the same kind, in other institutions, and someof the compositions discovered an acuteness and precision of thought, and a perspicuity and chareness of style, which would have done honor to aly commencement, and to

At one time the ardence "broke the peace,' as they did the last wining, by loud clappings but the judicious interference of the President prevented the repetties of the disorder. A marany college. tial band, for the sale if variety, occasionally ran through the notes of ome piece of music; but though the musician vere, for aught that I know, perfect in their art, he contributed, in my esti-mation, but little to hi general effect. I believe I am not insensible to be harmony of sounds; but I am not insensible to the harmony of sounds; but the sound of instruments, when unaccompanied by the human voice, annot sustain my interest, when it has been excised by a good intellectual exhibition. The must must have thoughts and language, expressed by living voices; and the musical instrument must hold a subordinate, not the principal, place To-day they were the sole agents. If you reprote this, Degustibus non disputandum, I only aid, in support of my opinion, that, to a great part of the audience, the music was only a signal for ilaxing their attention, and changing their places. After the degrees had been conferred, and an address had been delivered by the President, and a prayer had been offered, the "line of march" was resumed, and all who had ascended as high as the second grade in the arts, and higher, repaired to the commencement dinner, where some scores of the literati found entertainment, I dare say more acceptable than any which had pre-

It was late, and we were all, I believe, weary and hungry. For a few minutes, therefore, intel-ligent man seemed to be lost in the mere animal. But it was for a few minutes only; conversation soon commenced, and was carried on with animation at all the tables. The guests complimented the various dishes, and each other, and the orathen furnished interesting topics; then came the subsequent changes; then the present joyful meeting. From the past and the present, it was natural to glance at the future. "When shall we all meet again?" This was a serious question .-When shall we all meet again?" Doubtless, never in this world! Perhaps never, till we meet at the bar of God! O that our meeting then, might be

even far happier than the present!

After the blessing was pronounced, and while
the guests were all standing in their places, a
Psalm was given out by the President, according to custom, and was sung with much spirit by the company; when the Rev. Mr. T. notified a meeting of the Maine Historical Society, and all dispersed, satisfied, on the whole, with what they had seen and heard, and wishing many blessings on this favoured and growing institution. I am, &c.

Erratum - In Letter iii. last line of the third paragraph, for "should give them to this socie-ty," read, "should they give them," &c.

#### From the Religious Intelligencer. REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN BOZRAH, CONN.

In the first part of the account of this revival, we are informed that in the North West section of Bozrah, is a village in which is a manufacturing establishment. This is situated about two miles from any stated place of worship. It has been the design of the proprietors that special regard should be paid to the instruction of the children and youth attached to the establishment. Accordingly a good school was kept ten months in the year; a Sabbath School was also kept, and in addition to this, a regular course of worship was instituted in the village on the Sabbath .- These means were blessed, and in 1821 a revival was experienced in which 20 were hopeful converts; but in a short time the Spirit was withdrawn.

The effect however of the work was very happy and lasting on the inhabitants; social meetings continued solemn; children and youth were mo faithful in their employments, and not the least difficulty was known to have existed between any of the inhabitants, including the children, for a-

bout nine months. Social meetings, with the addition of a Bible class for the young people, were continued as usual, until early last spring, when a work of di-vine grace commenced in Lebanon, about four miles from the factory, some of the inhabitants visited the place and two individuals were impressed. Some extra meetings were appointed. About the first of April, the Rev. Mr. S. an evangelist, held a meeting about a mile from the factory; numbers from the village attended; several were impressed, and Mr. S. was invited to appoint a meeting at the Factory. From that time he continued pretty constantly for two or three weeks in the village; his labors appeared to be peculiarly blessed and were accompanied with the power of the Spirit; about forty were more or less anxious, and more than thirty have expressed hopes in the mercy of God. Rev. Mr. A invited Mr. S. to labor with him in his society generally, and he con-tinued for the most part of the time for several weeks, in various parts of the town. Many were awakened, and a considerable number expressed hopes of a saving change. But the good work appeared to be greatly hindered, from the coldness of some, the decided opposition of others, and the want of a systematic course of gospel means. As a part of the fruits of the revival, forty-eight have been admitted into the Congregational Church under the care of the Rev. Mr. Austin, and some others are expected to come forward. About twenty will probably be added to the Baptist Church, under the care of the Rev. Wm. Palmer, and some

That kind of preaching and exhortation which appeared to be accompanied with the special agency of the Spirit, was the exhibition of the divine law, in all its purity and terrors; the sovereignty of God in despensing his special favours; the total depravity of the hearts of impenitent sinners and their determined opposition to the terms of the gospel; the all sufficiency of Christ and the freeness of his salvation for the returning penitent ; the necessity without delay of repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; the great danger of being left to hardness of heart and blindness of mind without immediate submission. When awakened sinners were flattered that they were in a good way, while impenitent, it generally abated their anxiety, but when they were told God was right in his requisitions and that they were stubborn and rebellious, and were urged at once, to give up their opposition and flecimmediately to Christ, it generally deepened their

have joined the Methodist classes.

convictions, untill they hopefully submitted.

The meetings during the awakening were still and awfully solemn; they appeared to express a present God, and the operations of his Holy Spirit, and to his name be all the glory.

The writer has particularly mentioned the revivals in the Manufacturing establishment, because that manufactories are rapidly increasing in the country, hoping that these remarks will encourage ministers and pious people to visit and labor among them. The number of inhabitants usually attached to the manufactory in Bozrah, are about one hun dred and fifty; between seventy and eighty are fourteen years of age and upwards, more than sixty of whom are either professors or expressing hopes of a saving change of heart.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Ministerial Longerity.—The Rev. John Rath-bone, who has lately visited Saratoga Springs, preached in the Baptist meeting-house on the 21st September. He is now in the 95th year of his age, the 75th of his religious profession, and the 72d of his public ministry. His venerable age and ancient eloquence attracted great attention

It is a remarkable fact, which has been recent ly ascertained, viz. of those clergymen who have died since January, 1822, and whose deaths and ages are noticed in this paper, the average age is rixty-two years.

By many results from the Triennial catalogues it appears that the average age to which clergy-men in this country have lived, allowing them to be 20 years old when they were graduated, is

Ordination.—At Raynham, Rev. Enocu San-FORD, of Brown University.—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Andros, of Berkly.

The corner stone of the first Episcopal Church in Worcester County, was laid in Leicester, on Thursday last week: Address, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, of Boston: Prayers by the Rev. Calvin Wolcott, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Hanover.

Episcopal Church in Ohio.—It is said that Bishop Chase intends visiting England, for the pur-pose of soliciting aid to promote the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in that state.

# BOSTON RECORDER

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1923.

PALESTINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. This Society was organized June 20th, 1821, at Wey:nouth, South Parish. It is composed of nembers from Abington, Braintree, Easton, Hallfax, Hanover, Middleboro', North-Bridgewater, Plympton, Randolph, Scituate and Weymouth. in the counties of Norfolk and Plymouth. The particular object of the association, is the support of the Rev. Mr. Temple, in his mission to Jerusalem. The first annual meeting was held in Abington, second parish, June 17, 1822, when a sermon was delivered by Rev.C. Hitchcock, of Rap. dolph, from Isaiah 60-5. The second annul meeting was held at Halifax, June 18, 1823. Letters from the Rev. Mr. Temple were comp picated, the usual business transacted, and a memon preached by the Rev. Daniel Huntington, of North Bridgewater.

The Officers of the Society are, ELIPHALE, LOUD, Esq. President; Rev. Abel Richmond and Seth Hunt, Esq. Vice Presidents ; Rev. Jonas Perkins, Braintree, Secretary; Eben. Alden, M.D. Randolph, Treasurer; Mr. Silas Paine, jr. Audier.

THE DUTY OF CHRISTIANS TO THE JEWS.

The sermon of the Rev. Mr. Huntington, referred to above, is designed to point out and enforce the duty of the Christian world, toward the descendants of Abraham, at the present day, and is founded on Romans xi. 30, 31. "For as ye in times past have not believed God, yet have nov obtained mercy through their unbelief; even so have these also now not believed, that through your mercy they also may obtain mercy." The miseries of the " dispersed of Israel," have

been most unwarrantably disregarded by Christian nations-even by those that hold the true faith, and have the "Lively Oracles" in their hands. Nay, too long have those miseries been increased by the oppressions of the professed disciples of Christ-and prejudices, too strong for argument to vanquish, or for love itself to remove at once, have been created in Jewish besoms, by the intolerance, and even fierce persecutions they have endured from the nominal followers of the lowly Jesus. If many years shall pass away, and the whole generation now on the stage, go down to the grave unreclaimed from their errors by the well-directed efforts of Missionary Societies, the fact may easily be accounted for, from the deep-rooted antipathy to the Christian name, created by the rancorous and persevering hostility of Christian governments. And the possibility that such a fact may occur, ought to quicken, instead of paralizing the efforts of those who labour and pray for their restoration to the land and religion of the patriarchs. A preparatory work must be accomplished. The conversion of the Jews is not an event to be brought about by idle wishes and lazy prayers. They have been robbed and scattered, and destroyed, by thousands in almost all Christian countries ;-a mighty debt is owing to them; it must be paid; and it will be paid only by many costly sacrifices of wealth and labout. The earlier we enter on the discharge of the arrearages due to them, and the more persevering we are in meeting their just demands, the sooner shall we hail them as fellow heirs of the grace of life-the sooner will they be convinced of the pure character of our religion, and induced to examine its claims on their faith; the sooner will they admit our sincerity, and yield themselves to the persuasions of the same gospel that sustains

our bopes. Shall we be discouraged because we may not fallow ground must be broken up, the seed must be sown, it must be watered, and the fruit must be waited for in the " patience of hope." So far as any thing has been done already, it is well; but vastly more remains to be done, ere the Jews as a body shall be brought into the fold of Christ.

The progress of the " American Meliorating Society" gives promise of future good; but alas! how slow are its movements compared with the grandeur of its object, and the wealth of our country! The efforts of the various societies in Great Britain and in the United States, to send the Gorpel to Jerusalem-the spirit that is awake in some parts of Germany, are all pleasing indications that the promised deliverance of the Jews is at hand-but what is the amount of all that he been done, compared with what must be done before Jewish prejudices shall be destroyed, and the conviction fastened on their hearts that Christianity is the religion of Heaven? It is but the drop in the bucket.

The incipient measures at Jerusalem are elequently noticed in the sermon before us, in the fol-

lowing paragraph: "It is no longer true that "no sweet song of Zion sanctifies the breeze," which sweeps as aigh of heaven over het long deserted ways or for for the sanctifier the sanctifier the sanctifier to the sanctifier the sanctifier the sanctifier to the sa for four of her spiritual watchman at least, have, we trust, assembled there, to keep the christian passover near that sacred spot, where lesus sealed the New-Testament with his own blood, as the Lamb of God claim for the formation of the Lamb of God slain from the foundation of world.—Yes, Fisk, and Wolff, and King, and Way, "lift up the voice, with the voice logother do
they sing;" for, though commissioned in different
and distant lands, they are sent forth on ene erand distant lands, they are sent forth on ene erthey "have rand of love-" they see eye to eye"-they "hart been made to drink into one Spirit"—and Jew and been made to drink into one Spirit"—and Jew and Gentile tongues unite to celebrate the high philics of Him, who is a light to lighten the Gentile, and the glory of God's people Israel. Othat while they stand together on the hallowed mount where the command was first given. Go preach while they stand together on the hallowed mount where the command was first given, "Go presch the Gospel to every creature," they could make their voice of affectionate entreaty, and school remonstrance, heard by every minister and by every christian, who has not yet come up to the help of the Lord, in this benevolent and and and work! Theirs is a crusade in which all hands and hearts should be engaged—for which every soldier hearts should be engaged—for which every so of the cross should put on the armour of light which the great Captain of salvation calls us the control of the cross should be control of the & which, whatever conflicts, delays, or long as intervene, is sure to terminate in a victory that a intervene, is sure to terminate in a victory had expense of treasure or of blood could to despurchase. When shall all Christian nations that the zeal of Godfrey and his six hunds thousand followers, in a nobler cause: brethren, is indeed a holy war. We send forth, in a host of knights and soldiers, clad in stell, as burning with the thirst of fame and vengeances the cross amid scenes of carnage and destroy men's lives and to rear the standard which proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for which proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for which proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the gospil for the proclaim the very spirit of the gospil for the

Gospel in vation, to first, and a that for so an exce No, my brethren, people. He has and example, the israel must be the " God does in

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hishing salvation—reconciling their fellow sinners to each other, and to their offended God—and ambitious only to build the waste places—to raise up the foundations of many generations, and to be called repairers of the breach, and restorers of

The considerations by which missionary labours among the Jews are urged in this discourse, are four. 1. Veneration for the ancestors of the Jews, and gratitude for the blessings we have received from them through Christ, and in the preservation and transmission of the Scriptures. 2. Their un. paralleled sufferings. On this point it is justly remarked :

"No people on earth have endured, or now endure, such a variety or such an amount of insult and injury as they. Men of all other religions, amidst all their mutual oppositions and contentions on other subjects, have in this one thing agreed to hate and oppress and persecute the descendants of Abraham. In scarce any country have they, ince the destruction of Jerusalem, enjoyed the smmon privileges of citizenship. In many they fill are subjected to the most iniquitous and cruel apositions. They, as well as their devoted city, re literally " trodden down of the Gentiles."

3. The express command of God.

"Did not our ascending Saviour give to his priminve disciples the explicit direction "Go preach the Gospel to every creature?" And is not that " the power of God unto sal-Gospel manifestly vation, to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek?" How comes it then that for so many ages the Jews have been made an exception to this general and positive com-mand? Is it written "do good as you have opportunity unto all men except the Jews?" or that God " will have all men but the Jews to be saved. and to come unto the knowledge of the truth?" No, my brethren, God hath not thus cast'away his people. He has taught us, by apostolic precept and example, that our heart's desire & prayer for Israel must be that they may be saved."-Again:

"God does intend to bring his ancient people again into the church, and this through the instrumentality of those Gentile believers who have succeeded them in the enjoyment of their precious privileges. The christian world appear to have ndulged some very unscriptural and extravagant ideas on this subject. It seems to have been a prevailing opinion that the Jews are not to be converted by those means which God blesses among other nations; that the foolishness of preaching is not the appointed instrument of their salvation; out that some more immediate and more miracuous interposition of divine power on their behalf is to be expected. But on what authority such an epinion has been founded, it is difficult to conzive. The word of God surely gives no counnance to it, but plainly contradicts it. To this fect the apostle argues in the tenth chapter of Speaking of the desire which he felt and the efforts which he made, for the conversion of his brethren according to the flesh, he says, there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek: for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him. For whosoever shall call pon the name of the Lord shall be saved. How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher?" Since then the erms and the means of salvation are the same for ews and Gentiles, we are debters to both alike for the benefit of both, the same measures must he adopted the same exertions and sacrifices

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4. The general conversion of the Gentiles is pended upon the faithfulness and success of our efforts for the restoration of Israel. We have lot room to state the argument on this point; & shall only add the animating address to the Socity toward the conclusion of the discourse.

Our missionary, my brethren, with his associates ill have peculiar facilities for promoting the ual welfare both of Jews and Gentiles. ough standing upon ground consecrated by the ears and the ashes of patriarchs and prophets, and anded by objects which must move them to weep day and night for the slain of the daughter affod's people; they will not be tempted to forthat they are "debtors both to the Greeks and the Barbarians; both to the wise and to the e." They will have occasional intercours men of almost all the eastern nations; and mout the gift of tongues, may in time nearly wat the miracle of the day of Pentecost; and Medes and Elamites, and the dwellers in potamia and in Judea and in Capadocia, in in the parts of Lybia about Cyrene, and gers of Rome, Jews and Proselytes, Cretes, Whatever, then, may be our Arabians, 39 ate views of the comparative importance of wish or Gentile missions, this mission to Palesclaims our united and vigorous support. No more urgently invites the spiritual reaper's e, than that which now whitens to the harvest the mountains of Judea: - and I may add fant work, with a larger share of the affection bandence of his earthly employers, than he temporal sustenance we have the honor and dem to provide. And now shall we, my brethhlax our exertions, or diminish our contribufor this good cause ?- Shall we relinquish, or ishly pursue, an enterprise so full of bright & promise to Zion & the world? No. Chrisinthrophy forbids it - the word of God for-"The signs of the times" forbid it. We have hing to encourage -- nothing to dishearten us. es of Heaven have thus far remarkably atad us; k, let me add they have attended every which has of late been made whether in Er or Asia, to disseminate the truths of the Gosing the descendants of Abraham. The time which Jerusalem was to be trodden down of entiles, is, according to the most authentic calas, drawing to its close. The children of manifest a rapidly increasing desire for re-truth. Many thousands of Jewish hands tagerly stretched forth to receive the Newis, and other books of christian instruc-Numbers are already convinced that Mes has come, and that Jesus of Nazareth Some are even now engaged, like Saul of in preaching the faith which once they red: and the zeal and success of those Jew maries who have already gone forth in he of Christ, may be regarded as a most ag earnest of what the apostle meant, when it their national convertion will be life

GIRED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Mission .- Letters have been received

the dead to the Gentile world. Let us then God, and take courage. Let us spare no

hal exertions which may be necessary to

he and augment our numbers and our resour-

the Assistant at this station as late as July The family then enjoyed ordinary health. thool was making good proficiency. The women succeed admirably in learning to pin, wash, sew, &c. The mills have been and are in progress. A number of the Oare turning their attention to agricultural and preparing to form a settlement for bect within two or three miles of the Misestablishment.

Orage Mission,-August 1st. Prospects dening. Nine children have recently ed to the school, making eighteen in the 13 girls and 5 boys. Some of the girls converse intelligibly in English, and are beginning | resolved to place their Beneficiaries under the into read in the Testament. The Osages will probably return to the village in which they formerly resided; and the Kickapoos are expected to fix their future residence within 25 or 30 miles of the Station, and will probably avail themselves of the mission school for the benefit of their children.

Cataraugus Mission .- On the fourth of July, in an assembly of more than an hundred whites, and the Indian Chiefs from Buffalo and Alleghany, nine couple, headed by the venerable chief warrior, took on themselves the "marriage vow, agreeably to the laws of God and the land in which we live." Two interesting speeches were delivered after the ceremony was performed, by Capt. Pollard, a chief from Buffalo, and the chief warrior of the village. Thus the Christian institution of marriage has been publicly recognized by this tribe and a deep blow struck at the root of the worst and most prevalent vices among them.

Rev. Drs. Milledoler and Spring have recently visited the Missionary Stations at Tuscarora, Seneca, and Cataraugus, as Agents of the Board-and took up collections on their journey, amounting to

The Board have resolved to commence a missionary establishment at Mackinau in the territory of Michigan. The Rev. Wm. M. Ferry is appointed Superintendant of the mission. He will open a school for Indian children as soon as practicable-and should the success of his enterprize, and the liberality of the public, warrant the measure, additional teachers will be sent to his assistance, in the course of the ensuing year.

The Board have also taken the management of the mission at Fort Graciat in the Michigan territory, agreeably to a proposition of the Northern Missionary Society. This mission embraces one male and two female teachers, with a school of 15 or 20 Indian children; and is located on the river St. Clair, about one mile below the outlet of Lake Huron.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE U. S. The Convention meets every third year, and met in Philadelphia in May last.

The number of Bishops is ten-the number of Clergy 370. In Maine two, in New Hampshire four, in Massachusetts twenty, in Vermont seven, in Rhode Island seven, in Connecticut forty-seven, in New-York ninety-three, in New Jersey fourteen, in Pennylvania thirty-seven, in Delaware three, in Maryland forty-five, in Virginia thirty-four, in North Carolina twenty-eight, in Ohio eight, in Georgia four. Sunday schools are represented as generally formed and flourishing.

In Vermont, a large quantity of land is expected to come soon into possession of the Episcopal Church, in consequence of a late decision of the Supreme Court. Two new churches have been built, & one is building. A Missionary Society has also been formed which supports one Missionary.

In Massachusetts, the number of churches is 23. Seven of which have been formed during the last ten years. The Missionary Society is desirous of obtaining five or six Missionaries, and the attention of the church is particularly directed to the growing manufacturing establishments which are said to contain many Episcopalian families from England.

In Rhode Island, one Missionary is employed, and the number of baptisms the last year was 151-and the whole number of communicants 619.

In Connecticut, seven churches have been built; thirteen candidates admitted to the order of Deacon; and six to that of Priest-and six persons are now candidates for the holy orders. Sixteen hundred persons have received confirmation-two or three Missionaries have been employed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge-and the Episcopal fund nearly supports the Bishop. A petition for a college is now before the Legislature.

In New-York, the number of churches is 127 .n three years twenty-four Deacons and fifteen Priests have been ordained-twenty Missionaries are employed-twenty four persons are candidates for holy orders-seven churches have been organized, and eight consecrated. There have been in three years, 4524 baptisms; 1112 marriages; 3488 funerals. The whole number of communicants is 4722-of persons confirmed since the last convention 1797—the amount collected for Missionary fund \$4603-for the Episcopal fund \$1866. There are several Missionary Societies.

In Ohio, great Missionary exertions have been

made, and \$2,911 collected for the purpose. In New-York City, a Charity School gives in struction to 250 children, on the plan of Dr. Bell. In Genera, it is proposed to establish an Episco-

In New Jersey, the number of congregations is twenty-eight-eighteen of which have regular and ten occasional service. Three Priests and one Deacon have been admitted to orders, and there is one Candidate: 423 have been baptized, 211 confirmed-and there are almost 740 com municants. The Missionary fund is increasing. The fund for the relief of poor widows amounts to \$8000-that of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to \$1000.

In Pennsylvania, the number of congregations is forty-four-the number of candidates for the ministry ten--the number of persons who have received Priest's orders eight & Deacon's orders five. The number of new churches organized is six, and the number consecrated five .- The number of communicants is 1606, and baptisms since the last convention 1591. A scholarship in the Theological Seminary has been endowed by the depoisit of \$2,500 in consequence of the exertions of ladies in Philadelphia. Eight Auxiliary Missionary Societies have been formed .- Three Missionaries have been employed; and the society wishes to employ more than it can obtain. Six pious young men have been assisted to obtain an education.

In Delaware, the number of churches is 14. In Maryland, a local Theological Seminar was resolved on in 1822, but it remains uncertain whether it will go into operation. At the same time an Episcopal Missionary Society for the State was formed.

In Virginia, since the last convention, a Theo logical Seminary has been established and the Rev. Mr. Keith appointed Professor, and Alexandria chosen as the location of it, and \$14,000 obtained to endow it, & the Education Soc of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware have since

struction of Professor Keith. The Report of the convention notices as a subject of gratitude that an unusual display of the powerof religion has been witnessed in the town of Freeericksburg, in which the hearts of many have been deply affected with a sense of their lost condition by nature, and earnestly enquired what they hould do to be saved. [To be Continued.]

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Half Century Sermon .- The Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D. of West Hartford, recently preached a sermon at the close of the 50th year of his ministry, in which the following among other nteresting facts are found. During the period of one hundred and nine years since the organization of the church over which he is placed, only hree ministers have been settled, and a vacancy of two and an half years only, have occurred in the whole period. During the same time there have been six revivals of religion. The sixth and last, was in 1821, at which time there were more than an hundred revivals in Connecticut, which is a greater number than the state has ever known at one time, since its settlement by our fathers .-In this revival more than one fundred were hopeful subjects of grace in West Hartford .-The first anxious meeting was established there in 1799. During the whole periol of Dr. Perkins' ministry, the peace and unior of the society and church have not been interupted. He had preached to them more than one thousand extemporaneous, and three thousand five hundred and fifty written sermons. He had seen the Christian world asleep as to exertions to extend the Redeemer's kingdom. No Mesionary Society known, no missionary voice head, no Bible Society, no Tract Society, no Concet of Prayer. He had seen with ecstacies of jor, the Christian world arising from the dead-hehad lived to look upon the largest assemblies on he Sabbath, and see not one who helped to settlehim, and no one communicant at the Lord's table who was there when he was ordained. He had seen changes no less surprising than delightful in the rising generation. There was a time when none of the youth were pious-when, according to his recollection, not one, either in this or the neighbouring churches, came to the communion table; but how changed the scene. A good'y number now come with their parents to commemorate the dying love of the Saviour.

Presbytery of New Castle, met on Tuesday, 30th of Sept. The sermon was preached at the opening of the session, by Rev. Samuel Martin-subject, revivals of religion. Of revivals, as they exist in modern times, he seemed, says the Christian Repository, unreasonably afraid. The number of candidates for the ministry, under the care of Presbytery is ten; several vacant congregations are said to have been supplied during the last year, and others to have become more anxious to enjoy the stated means of grace. Revivals which commenced two years ago in some of the old congregations, still continue, and all the means com. monly blessed in promoting revivals, are used with perseverance. Such as prayer-meetings, & the personal exertions of the members of the church. Rev. Messrs. White and Graham were appointed a committee to visit the different congregations, and take up collections, and form Societies to educate pious, indigest young men for the ministry.

Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the bounds of the Presbuterian Church in the United States .- The General Assembly at Philadelphia. in May last, set apart the first Thursday in Notion of Christians is confined principally to the Middle & Southern States, the State Governments of which are not generally accustomed to appoint this religious anniversary, it seemed necessary for the Church to do it.

Baptist Burman Mission .- At the monthly concert of prayer of the Baptist churches in this city on Monday evening last, a letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Judson, dated at Aya, Nov. 30, 1822. The prospects of the Burman Mission at that time were more encouraging than at any pre-vious period. Mr. Judson remarks, that he is more cordially received as a minister of the Christian religion than he had ever anticipated, and that the disposition of the Emperor and his most intimate associates appeared to be that of tolera-tion and candour.—It was believed that the Emperor and other natives of distinction, had for some time been skeptical in relation to the superstitious theology of their own country, and that this state of mind had rendered them less hostile to principles subversive of the opinions generally considered by the Burmans as sacred. son now supposes, that the repulse which he met on his former visit to the royal palace, arose more from political than from any other motives. The prince had then but just ascended the throne and had he at that time countenanced a religion which was novel to the Burmaus, they might have become strongly prejudiced against their new chief, and have thus rendered the commencement of his reign unpopular. He is now more firmly established in his authority, & can act with more independence; and although there seems to be no evidence that he is inclined to give the Christian religion a serious and thorough investigation, yet as he has not prohibited its publi-cation, and as numbers near his person appear particularly favourable to the subject, the he particularly favourable to the subject, the hope is cherished of a happy issue to the objects of the Mission.—Besides a distinguished nobleman, who is believed to be examining the truth of the gospel revelation, with a state of feeling bordering on anxious conviction, it is thought that the princess, who directs the education of the heir apparent, and who is a woman of superior endowments of and who is a woman of superior endowments of impressed with the important facts made known in this divine system. These things, whilst they afford new grounds of gratitude and praise to Almighty God, afford also additional inducements to fervent prayer.

Wyandott Mission .- This is a Methodist Mission, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, 60 miles north of Columbus; it is in the Reserve belonging to the Wyandott Indians, which consists of 148,000 acres of fine land on both sides of Sandusky river, acres of fine land on both sides of Sandusky river, and with another small reserve of five miles square, is all the land remaining to the tribe. The Quakers first introduced the Gospel among these Indians; and about six years ago, the Methodists commenced their mission. More than two hundred of these idolaters have now embraced the Christian religion; a school is established. Three of the chiefs assist the instructors in preserving good order among the children. Sixty children attend, who are all maintained in the mission-house.

[N. Y. Observer.

Westfield Baptist Association.—Held their annual meeting in Becket, Mass. on the 3d and 4th inst. To the sixteen Churches, composing the body, 163, mostly under 20 years of age, were

added by baptism, during the past year, making the most wealthy planters have lost their whole the whole number 1258.

Revivals .- Rev. E. Herrick writes to a frie Washington city, that a revival has existed in Schoharie and Charleston, N. Y. since Feb. last, and that 51 persons have been baptized.—A letter from a gentleman at Rockspring, Ill. to his correspondent in Washington, says: "Religious prospects assume a more favorable aspect in this quarter. I have baptized four in St. Louis since May 1st; and one in Bonhomme, 30 miles west In the latter place is some unusual attention. About 14 are under conviction. There is a revival near Palestine, in the eastern part of this state, and one on Shoal Creek."

Four Midshipmen .- Capt. Allen, of the British Navy, related in Jordon Chapel, Penzance, that four midshipmen, aged 14, had embarked together on board the same ship of war. They all became dissipated & sinful, in consequence of neglecting to read the scriptures. The first died at the age 17, while in the high career of sin; the seco urned out very bad, and was killed in action, to tally unprepared to met his God; the third died a drunkard; "the fourth," said Capt. Allen, "now stands before you as a monument of God's forbear. ance, spared to relate the story. It was not from any better conduct on my part that I was not also cut off .- It was because the Lord was pleased to shew mercy upon me to seek the ways of salva-

The Swearer's Prayer .- A pious captain in the Port of Ramsgate, was greatly annoyed by the oaths which flowed from the lips of fishermen lying along side his vessel. He distributed amo them the Swearer's Prayer, and afterwards heard no more of their imprecations. The same captain distributed a tract called Saturday Night, among some laborers who were in the habit of spending every Saturday night at a public house; and the perusal of this little messenger induced them to

liscontinue this injurious practice. A Sailor's Broken Arm .- James Luke, a sailor, was taken prisoner in France in 1810, where it pleased the Lord to open his eyes to seek his salvation; but no sooner was he released than he went astray again. About a year ago, while returning from the E. Indies, his arm was bone was never so united as to enable him to do labour. This afflicting dispensation was sanctified; and he writes to the editor of the London Sailor's Magazine, that his whole time shall be devoted to the service of his God.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

FOR EIGN. France and Spain .- Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated Sept. 2d. "You will no doubt be surprised to remark the accounts of the wanton destruction of vineyards, in the vicinity of Malaga. By destroying the vineyards in Spain, which require so many years of cultivation, France will and her account in it. It is a measure of deep policy. The manufacturing establishments, also in the same vicinity, are mostly destroyed." Files of Liverpool papers to the 5th, and of London to the 7th Sept. have been received in Charleston from Liverpool, in the short passage of 23 days .-Gen. Novella surrendered Corrunna to General Bourck on the 13th of August. On the 20th o Aug. another capitulation was concluded between Gen. Bourck and the Conde de Carthagena, by which the town was surrendered into the hands of the French, who accordingly took possession of

t on the following day. The proclamation of the Duke of Angouleme, on the 8th of August, gave great-offence to the most

violent of the Royalists.

The whole amount of French forces in Spain, is estimated at 80,000, the army of the Faith 20,000 total 100,000. The number of Spanish forces n garrisons, is 75,000—in the field, 100,000—Total 175,000. Of these 75,000 are volunteers.

Affairs of Greece .- Intelligence is received in Baltimore from Smyrna, to the 14th of Aug. The city at that time enjoyed perfect tranquility. The Greeks are in entire possession of the Morea, ex-cept the fortress of Patras, where there is a numerous Turkish fleet. The Greek fleets are at Ispara and Hydra, contemplating a desperate attack on the Turkish fleet. Private letters from Smyrna to the 19th of August, state that the Greek cause is prospering every where. The Captain Pacha has ne nothing. His fleet, which is at anchor before Patras, has been much reduced by fever. The Senate of the Morea had ordered their fleets to be in

Brazil .- A Pernambuco paper centains the proclamation of the Emperor, announcing the to-tal change of his ministry, in obedience to public and stating that every lawful government will submit to that controul. By an arrival in Salem from Maranham, it appears that Maranham and Para had acknowledged the authority of the Imperial government of Brazil. Lord Cockrane had arrived at Maranham and taken the entire command of the place. He had seized all the property including the ships of the Portuguese imprisoned several respectable merchants, in con equence of which the business of the place wa lmost entirely suspended.

St. Jago De Cuba .- Gen. Morales and his ar my are at this place, and have levied a contribution upon the inhabitants for their support.

More Pirates.—A gentleman who arrived a Havanna, Sept. 25th, from Campeachy, informed the American Consul, that the schooner Janus o Baltimore was taken by a piratical vessel off New Malaga and the Captain crew and two passenger

DOMESTIC. Columbian College.—A letter from Prof. Woods dated London, July 28th, states, that he had jus arrived from Paris, and should ship immediately the Philosophical Apparatus and Library, which had been obtained for the College. Prof. Woods intended first to visit Edinburg, and then to take passage for the United States. The Trustees acknowledge the receipt of donations of books and valuable specimens in natural history.

EDUCATION .- In Alabama, by the act of Con gress, admitting this state into the Union, one thirty-sixth part of every township was given for

the support of common schools.

In Ohio also, one thirty sixth part of every township was granted for the same purpose.

In Indians, the same provision was made by act of Congress.
In Illinois, not only one thirty-sixth part of

In Illinois, not only one thirty-sixth part of each township was given for the same object, but also 3 per cent of the nett proceeds of the United States lands lying within the state, for the encouragement of learning.

In Missouri, which was admitted into the Union in 1821, by the act of admission, the same provision was made for the same object. Thus an immense quantity of land, rapidly increasing in value, is secured in these States, which are advancing in population with unexampled rapidly vancing in population with unexampled rapidity, for an object so fundamentally important.

Agricultural.—The growth of hops in England is said to have almost wholly failed this season The crop in Massachusetts the present year, is very good, and we understand that more than very good, and we understand that more than 1,000,000 pounds are annually raised, principally in the county of Middlesex.

Brighton Cattle Show.—The annual exhibition was on the 15th inst. The domestic animals except the fat cattle, were very fine. A Hindoo cow and calf, and four long wooled sheep from Holland, attracted much attention.

domestic manufactures, consisting among others, of bonnets and carpets, evinced

much improvement.

THE SEASON.—Inundation of Lower Georgia.
The crops of Cotton and Rice, in the low country, have been much injured, and in many cases destroyed by a late inundation.

The crops of Tobarco in some Counties i

The cold of Spring and drought of Summer in Mains have done less injury to the crops than was feared, and the harvest is now represented in the

Waterville paper as tolerably good.

Sickness.—Many towns in the Interior of Pennsylvania are represented as unusually sickly, so much so that new and large supplies of crape for mourning have been ordered from Philadelphia. The Carlise Volunteer, remarks that this trouble The Carlise Volunteer, remarks that this trouble and expence is unnecessary. The subjectof dispensing with a new black dress, at a funeral, is beginning to occupy some attention in the public prints, particularly as it is an expense to the poor which they know not how to defray, and a trouble to others which real sorrow cannot endure.

Many cases of billious and intermittent but not

fatal fevers have occurred in Washington city; the progress of disease has been arrested by the early frosts, so that what is complained of as injurious to the crops in some parts of our country, is health to the people in some others. The last accounts from Natchez are to the 15th of Sept. on which day nine deaths were reported—the average number of deaths daily from August 21st to pt. 15th was TEN !- Deaths in Philadelphia week before last 115. In New York 81. In Bos-ton 24. In Philadelphia last week 128, of fever

Key West.—A letter dated September 6th, states that the Island is now perfectly healthy, all the nuisance has been removed and there is no prospect of more sickness.

ACCIDENTS .- The Steam boat Potowmat, one of the best boats in the United States, was destroyed by fire on the 12th of Sept., between Alexandria

and Norfolk. The Steam Packet New York stranded on a bar near Cape Henry, on the morning of the 9th of Oct. About 30 passengers were on board, who are all safe, and a large quantity of goods from New York for Norfolk. She had not bilged when the last intelligence was received, and the good had been got safely on shore, but it was doubtful

whether the vessel could be got off. At Tashua, in Aug. last, while three men were working on the steeple of a meeting house it was struck with lightning, which descended the post near which they were standing, and stunned two of them, one severely, which deprived him of the use of his right arm and leg. Oct. 13th, a barn in Newburyport was struck with lightning and con-

Defeat of the Riearce Indians by Col. Leav emcorth.-The towns consisted of two villages; the lower containing 71, and the upper village 70 dirt lodges. A fire was opened upon them on the 10th of September, and about 50 men were killed and many wounded, without any loss of lives on the part of Col. Leavenworth's forces. The villages were afterwards abandoned, the Indians having first buried their dead-and when Col. Leavenworth and his men re-embarked on the river, they perceived the villages to be on fire.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr John Sargent, jun. to Miss Louisa Hunt; Mr William Copeland to Mrs Elizabeth Kimball; Mr Benjamin Burchasted to Miss Mary Childs Noyes; Mr Josiah Wheelwright to Miss Caroline Blanchard, daughter of Mr Edward Blanchard; Mr Abraham M. Brigham to Miss Mindwell Brigham; Mr Thomas I. Burdakin, of this city, to Miss Dolly F. Tuttle of Portland; Mr Robert

L. Bird to Miss Lucy Pico. In Salem, Mr John Smith to Miss Martha Rus sell.—In Brewster, George Copeland, Esq. to Miss Sarah B. Snow.—In Newburyport, Mr Samuel Stevens, jun. to Miss Mary Currier.—In Nantuck-et, Mr Samuel B. Tuck to Miss Susan Mitchell, daughter of Aaron M. Esq.; Mr Simeon Balch to Miss Sophronia Coffin.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr John Belknap, aged 31; Miss Sarah Maria Williams, 16, late of Hartford; Mr Edward Hall, 57; Mr. Robert Brobson, 62; Mrs Elizabeth Batts, 38, wife of Mr Samuel B.; Mr Nathan Boynton, 79; Miss Elizabeth Kelton, 45: Mr James A. Allen, merchant, 44; Very suddenly, Mrs Bathsheba, wife of Mr Andrew Compbell, 74; Mrs Bethiar Kemp, 46; Hannab, youngest child of Mr Samuel Adams Wells, 2; Mr James Wheeler, 80; Mr Daniel Gould, 57; George Wheeler, scn of Mr Jonathan W. 13 mo.; Mrs Joanna Flinn, 33; Mrs Susan Williams, 37; Mrs Mary, wife of Mr James Bar-nard, and daughter of Capt. Joseph Bright, late of Watertown, 33; Mrs Lucy Gallion, 43; On Monday, Mr John Andrews, 26; Mr Luther Jones. In Roxbury, Mr Enoch Devenport, 37; Josah D. youngest son of Mr John Webber, 10 mo.—In

Watertown, Mr Gabriel Titterton, 61 .- In New-Watertown, Mr Gabriel Titterton, 61.—In Newton, Miss Ann Magee, daughter of Mrs Margaret M.—In Charlestown, Mrs Harriet F. consert of Maj. John B. Chace, of Providence, R. I. 33.—In Cambridgeport, Mrs Sally, wife of Capt. Joshua G. Dickson.—In Cambridge, very suddenly, Mr. Daniel Hayden, of Leominster, 60.—In Dorchester, Mr Samuel Vose, formerly of Milton, 67; Mr Nathaniel Clapp, 79.—In Hopkinton, Mr Thomas Valentine, 43.—In Salem, Widow Mary Cook, 84; Widow Elizabeth Potter, 63.—In Newburyport, Miss Jane Knap, daughter of Mr. Issac K. 26.— Miss Jane Knap, daughter of Mr. Issac K. 26.— In Dartmouth, Mr Anson Macomber, 60.—In Quincy, Mr Charles Bicknell, 19—In Beverly, Mr. Demison W. Brewn, 27.—In Belleville, Mrs Sarah Little, wife of Josiah L. Esq. 75 .- In Walpole, Mr Samuel Nason.—In Ocracock, Rev. Ephraim Jones, of the Methodist Church.

Jones, of the Methodist Church.

In Cohasset, on the 9th inst. Hannah, wife of Deacon Abel Kent, aged LXXXIX; leaving an aged companion, with whom she had lived in the married state nearly sixty-six years; and in whose dwelling a death had not occurred during that space of time; she was the youngest daughter of the Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, the first Pastor of the Church in that town.

Drowned, at sea, Mr John S. Hobart, of Salem. 25, second officer of the ship Hercules, and Mr Jo seph Hanners, 18, of Beverly, seamen. The latjumping into the water & endeavoring to save his

TO THE HUMANE.

On Friday evening, John P. Stone escaped from the Asylum for the Insane at Charlestown, and has not been heard of. He had been there a few days, on account of recent appearances of insani-ty, which seemed likely to be soon removed. He ty, which seemed likely to be soon removed. He is son of Rev. Timothy Stone, a respectable clergyman, of Cornwill, Con. and had resided a few months in my family, studying in Phillips Academy. His age is about 18—black hair, eyes black and full—middle stature, rather slender—blue coat with yellow buttons—pantaloons mixed or blue, and had no bat nor money when he escaped. As he has not discovered any disposition to injure himself, it is most likely he may have undertaken to reach Connecticut by the Worcester road. Whoever may discover this beloved and unfortunate youth, will confer a great favor on his afflicted parents and relations, by giving immediate notice to Col. May er Col. Swett, of Boston, to his father at Cornwall, or to the subscriber, Andovet, Mass.

SACRED MUSIC. RICHARDSON & LORD, No. 75, Cornhill, have just published, the Second Edition of the Handel and Hayen Society Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes. Also, the 12th edition of Templi Carmina, Songe of the Temple, or Bridgeogater Collection. They have likewise for sale the following valuable and standard works, vis. The Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Anthems.

BRIGHT shines the moon on the mountain's brow Bright o'er the wavy sea she gleams; Bright shines the moon,—but brighter Thou Who cloth'st the moon with all her beams O shine on me, thou holy Sun!
With healing in thy wings arise,
And bid the night of grief begone,
And dry the tear-drop from mine eyes.

cannot, will not comfort feel. Whilst thou dost hide thyself afar; Come, Saviour, come, thyself reveal, Rise, Day-spring! rise, my Morning-Star.

Rise on this cheerless heart of mine, And let me now thy glory see,— And bid me rise,—and bid me shine, The child of happiness and Thee! A. G. J.

### MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder. REVIEW.

Memoirs and Select Remains of an Only Son; by the Rev. Thomas Durant, of Poole, England.— Published by M. Newman, Andover; price \$1, in boards.

This work contains the best and most interesting exemplification of the power of education, which we remember ever to have seen. WILLIAM F. DURANT, was the only son of parents, who appear to have felt deeply the importance of early giving the right bent to all his faculties, and who also possessed that power over their own tempers and affections, and that evenness and stability of character, which were necessary for carrying into complete exercise the excellent principles on which their system of parental discipline was founded. In the principles themselves, there is nothing new. There is not one of them which every judicious parent would not wish to act upon-nor even one which he would not profess to ct upon; but it was a constant and invariable adherence to those principles, which seems to have distinguished the case before us, & to have crawned the efforts of these parents with uncommon suc-cess. That, while a child, Young Durant exhibited more than common powers of discrimination and reflection, the anecdotes recorded in these pages abundantly testify. That he afterwards dis-played talents of a high order, and possessed habits of deep investigation, who can deny after reading the late productions of his pen? Still we are inclined to attribute a great proportion of his appearingly to the course of training which he underwent; and we have known many children, who, we are persuaded, had they been from infan cy subjected to as perfect a course of moral and intellectual culture as was Durant, would have attained an eminence not less imposing, and would have afforded, when compared with their actual situations in life, examples no less striking, of the truth and importance of the maxim, "just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

The subject of early education is becoming every day more and more deeply interesting. It he casts his eye around over the families even of the most favoured parts of Christendom, to perceive in how few of them the parents exert, or are capable of exerting, a direct and salutary influence in forming and training the minds of their children in the paths of knowledge and virtue .-It is painful to observe how many children arrive at years of maturity, without any moral discipline, save what they have encountered in their necessary intercourse with their fellow beings. It are disunited in their tempers and characters, and discordant in their modes of parental government; how many operate only on the fears of their offspring, without even aiming to secure their confidence and affections; how many are capricious and unreasonable, or weak and wavering, and thus become either the tyrants or the dupes of their children. Many are the unhappy mortals, now the slaves of their tempers, and the scourges their neighourhoods, who might have gone ough life with comfort, and have enjoyed the respect and affection of their acquaintance, bad those tempers been subdued in infancy. Many are the dissolute and worthless men, who might have become useful members of society, had they passions, and submit to restraint. In fine, of those who now shine as lights in the world, how many have had to subdue their own tempers and form their own characters, after arriving at years of dis cretion? This is a most momentous subject; but we do not intend, of course, to discuss it here.

It is with impressions like these, that we cannot refrain from recommending this little work. They will here see, how the temper, the passions, the affections, the intellectual faculties of a child, may all be moulded into a form of due propor-tions, which shall at least hold out the promise of high excellence and usefulness. They will see too, how a child was trained to habits of piety; so that religion became interwoven with his ear liest affections, and was the source of purity of conduct and tranquility of mind during life-of resignation and of hope in death. We consider this as the most important part of the book; be-

the most deplorable mistakes & deficiencies exist. In regard to the natural endowments of the subject of this memoir, although they were evidently of a superior cast, yet we are not inclined to place them in so very high a rank as the biographer would seem to claim. We think much allowance must be made for the fact that the biographer is his own father, writing too under the intense though painful excitement of recent be-reavement. When Durant is compared with the lamented H. K. WRITE, whose childhood was passed in comparative ignorance, and in the hebe tating employments of a butcher's boy & a stock ing-weaver, the preponderance of native genius is evidently on the side of the latter. Had White enjoyed the same advantages as Durant; the same fostering care in childhood, and the same aids and incitements in youth; we cannot but think he would have attained a grade of knowledge, of usefulness, and perhaps of virtue, still higher than that which has already placed his emory on an everlasting foundation.

Mn. Willis,—The questions of your correspondent "A. B." on the subject of Choirs in Churches, deserved a more serious answer than what "C. D." has given. Haste necessarily prevents any notice of C. D.'s very objectionable sentiment about the "Treasury," &c. The principle and the practice of Choir Singing, as it is note practiced, deserves much serious and christian examination. Although I am not one of your correspondents, yet the favour of inserting known correspondents, yet the favour of inserting a few queries on this subject, will oblige. I. 1. What constitutes Praise to God, as in the act

of singing, and what is implied in performing this part of public devotion?

What state of mind & qualification of heart are necessary to the acceptable performance of this

act.

If, as it appears by the general practice, persons may praise God by proxy, may they not also pray by proxy?

This would appear to be the sentiment of some hristians, by their frequent observations, as "He cade a good prayer; or, he made a very poor ayer," he.

yet," Le.
The above may lead to an examination, favourto christian consistency, and the desire is ferthat some able pen would communicate to
public Scriptural sentiments, that the people
praise God with the Spirit as well as with the
erstanding.

[Communicated.

For the Boston Recorder. TRACTS IN BOSTON.

Two societies, one of gentlemen and an other of ladies, were several years ago formed, chiefly with the purpose of distributing in Boston the tracts of the American Society. From the origin of these societies to the present time, they have been constantly pressed with applications for tracts, with which the low state of their funds; has sendered them applies to comply. The ladies has rendered them unable to comply. The ladies have appropriated a portion of their funds to the supply of persons travelling to distant and desti-tute parts of our country, but the gentlemen have confined their distributions almost entirely to this city. The very pressing applications to these so-cieties, have induced them in several instances to make special efforts to increase the amount of their funds; but hitherto without any adequate effect. Each has continued to receive and expend about one hundred dollars annually. They have been able to supply to a considerable extent, the Sabbath Schools, the seamen's meeting, the meeting at the mission house, and partially, the applications of missionaries labouring within the city. Much beyond this they have not been able to go; and these very obvious and eligible channels of communicating the friendly influences of tracts to those who most need them, have been supplied but in a cautious and calculating manner. At least twice as many tracts have constantly been needed for distribution within the city, as these societies have been able to furnish. The great good which might have been done by these messengers of reproof and consolation, has been but partially accomplished. The drunkard has goue on tipling, the profane man swearing, when a tract, costing one cent, might have given health to the trembling limbs of the one & to the polluted tongue of the other. The wicked have continued to sink in vice, and poverty, and wretchedness; or have gone to final perdition, when if these mes-sengers had been sent one after another to warn them of their danger, it might reasonably have been expected that some at least of them might have had their feet turned into that path which would have led them up to everlasting good. While we build new houses of industry, hospitals, court houses and jails, and empty our treasury of hundreds of thousands of dollars, we keep back the few dollars, or even cents, which might have done much to render all this expense unnecessary The community which saves money by withholding moral instruction from its inhabitants, will find that its savings tend to poverty.

For the Boston Recorder.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. MR. WILLIS, -I attended the annual meeting o the American Education Society, at the Old South Church, on Wednesday evening, October 1st. After the respectful attention which was given by a large assembly to the exercises, I had oped that some one would have prepared for your paper, a more full account of the Report and speeches. But, as the time did not allow any thing more than a brief statement, some of your distant readers may be gratified with further particulars concerning the Report; especially, as so much time is usually allowed to pass, between the reading and publishing of the Reports of our most important benevolent societies.

As one of the friends of the Education Society whose feelings have not formerly been as much interested in this object as in some others, nor as much as its comparative importance demands; wish the last Report may soon be furnished, to all who did not hear it. It commences with an acknowledgment of God. It is arranged under the following plan: Causes of sorrow, solicitude, and encouragement. The causes of sorrow are, the death of beneficiaries, friends, and ministers of Christ. Of solicitude, the discouragements of ben-eficiaries, the present state of the funds, and the desolation of our country. Of encouragement the increase and improvement of religious newspapers, and the medium thus furnished for address ing weekly, the whole country, in favour of educating pious young men for the ministry; the increase and improvement of the public documents of education societies; the liberal benefactions of the last year, to this and kindred objects; the whole number of beneficiaries received by all the education societies in this country; the pros-pect of as many worthy applicants for charitable assistance from Sabbath schools, Bible classes, and revivals of religion, as can be supported; the opening field of usefulness for all who shall be educated; the good conduct of those who are receiving assistance; the character of the Institutions where they are pursuing their studies; the acilities afforded at these Institutions for indigent young men to obtain an education; the spirit of prayer, which is manifest in the churches, for col eges, academies, and schools-and the revivals of religion, with which the churches and literary institutions in the United States have been favour ed during the last year. The Report concluder with an allusion to the death of Dr. Moore, the amented President of the Collegiate Institution at Amherst, who attended the previous annual meeting, and addressed the Society; and a praye that the "Lord would comfort Zion, comfort all her waste places, and make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord.

Immediately after the Report, Old Hundred wa ung, in three verses of the 72d Psalm, begin ning with "Jesus shall reign," and finishing with

" Peculiar honours to our King." I would furnish some account of the speeche out perhaps the gentlemen will be induced t furnish them for publication, and you may no find it perfectly convenient to insert this notice of the Report.

For the Boston Recorder. MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trus tees for the Massachusetts Missionary Society was holden in Boston on the 30th ult. At thi meeting, the Macedonian calls from the new setlements in Maine, and from feeble and destitute thements in Maine, and from feeble and destitute churches in our own State, were unusually numerous and pressing. At their meeting in May last, the Board appropriated more than all their disposable funds, and at this meeting, relying on the liberality of a Christian public, they have ventured to increase their appropriations for the relief of these destitute congregations. Who could turn a deaf ear to these urgent calls for the bread of life? It is with no ordinary feelings of gratifude that It is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude that the Treasurer of the Society, acknowledges the

receipt of the following sums, viz:
From the Union Religious Charitable Societ
of Weymouth and Braintree,
\$30 of which is to constitute the Rev. Jo-

nas Perkins a life member. From the Congregational Society in Parfrom the Rev. Justin Edwards, of Andover to constitute him a life member, From the Benevolent Society in Wellfleet, From the Executors of the Will of Mr. E-12 19

phrain Noyes late of N. Bridgwater, 80 00 Mr. Noyes became a member of the Society soon after it was formed, and paid his annual subscription until his death; and in his last Will he left this substantial evidence of his attachment to the Society, and of his benevolent feelings towards the destitute churches of our own country. An

xample worthy of imitation.

The North American Review is in future to be conducted by the Rev. J. Sparks, late of Baltimore—Professor Everett has withdrawn his connection with it.

Colombian Newspaper.—The first number of a mouthly publication of a political and literary character, called the Colombian Library, has appeared at Lima. It is conducted with talent, and will no doubt prove interesting and valuable to the old and new world.

Bible Anerdoe.—About 16 years age Mr. Ward, (lately deceased) going through a village opposite Calcutta, left at a native shop a Bengalee New Testament, that it might be read by any in the village who choe it. About a year afterwards three or four of he most intelligent of the inhabitants came to Scrampore, to inquire further respecting the contents of the book left in their village. This ended in six or eight of them making lage. This ended in six or eight of them making a public profession of Christianity. Among these three deserve a particular notice. One was an old man named Juggernath, who had been long a devotee to the itol of that name in Orissa, had made many pilgimages thither, and had acquired such a name for sanctity, that a rich man in Orissa was sail to have offered him a pension for life on condition of his remaining with him .-On his becoming acquainted with the New Testament, he first hung his image of Krishnu or Juggernath, which he had hitherto worshipped, on a tree in his garden, and at length, cleft it up to bill his rice. He remained stedfirst in his parfection of Christianite. fast in his profession of Christianity till his death, which happened about eight years after. Two others of them Kishnoo-das and Sebeck-ram, being men of superior natural endowments, em ployed themselves in publishing the doctrines of Christianity to their countrymen in the most fearless manner, wille their conduct and demeanor was such as to secure them universal esteem. Kishnoo-das died rijoicing in Jesus Christ as the Re-deemer of men, shout five years ago; and Sebeckram is now a member of the church meeting in the Loll-bazar, and resides to this day in his native village opposite Calcutta, where, and in the different parts of Calcutta, he explains the scrip-tures to all who resort to him, being esteemed by all who knowhim. [London Ev. Mag.

Manied Capital in London.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, July 24th, 1823 .- " The super-abundance of capital floating in various directions throughout the money market, is abso lutely surprising. Exchequer bills, which yield only three per cert, bear a premium of thirty-four shillings. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has reduced the interest of the National stock from 5 to 4 per cent, an still it fetches nearly the price of the former. The India Company has lowered a portion of its dibt from 6 to 5 per cent. Thus a great capital is furnished, and the effect on all branches of business in Great Britain is astonishing. In Lancashre, alone, 70 new cotton factories are recently kuilt; and a proportionate number near Glasgow The amount of cotton sold at Liverpool in three weeks, is very uncommon— 51,000 bags. The quantity of goods sold by the factories is as unusual as the quantity of cotton

PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.

"In the year 1775, (that is, forty-eight years go) the number of freemen living under free govrnments was-12,000,000 In the British dominions, about

2,300,000 1,000,000 In Holland, In Switzerland, Total No. enjoying freedom in 1775, 15,800,000 At this time the sumbers are quite different, viz : 16,000,000 British subjects is Europe, United States of America, 11,000,000 French, Dutch and Netherlands, 29,000,000 3,200,000 S. American Republicans, about 13,000,000 3,500,000 The Brazile. Spain, Portugal, 9,000,000 2,500,000

Total No. enjoying freedom in 1823, 87,200,000

## OBITUARY.

Died, at Falmouth Mass. on the 24th Septemer, Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Barney Merchant, and third daughter of the late deacon Isaac Hallett, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in the 53d year of her age. Shewas a distinguished & active member of the Methodist Church & society in this town, and possessed a mind of a superior order. During the first part of her sickness she manifested great composure of mind, but in the latter part of it, entire resignation to the will of God, & that faith in the Lord Jesus Christ which disarmed death of its sting, & the grave of its terrors. Being sensible that the time of her departure drew nigh, she set her house in order, gave directions relative to her funeral shroud, and we trust quietly fell asleep in Jesus. She was amiable and affectionate in her disposition; lived respected and beloved; and in her death her friends and acquaintance are consoled with the animating hope that she has gone to that rest which remains for the people of God.

Died, in Wrentham, on the morning of the 5th inst. MRS. NAOMI F. HARLOW, wife of the Rev. William Harlow, in the 34th year of her age. In the death of this truly virtuous and worthy woman, her deeply afflicted relatives and friends, and the praying part of community have experienced a loss indeed. She was amiable and pious; an ornament to the church of Christ; an example to believers; an affectionate companion; a tender and provident mother; a blessing to her acquaintance, and especially to the circle of females, with whom she was most devoutly and endear ingly united in the cause of Christ. They have heard her prayers; they have seen her godly example; they have listened, with lively interest to the devout sentiments of devotion and christian experience, which proceeded from her lips. May they never forget the lesson she has taught them by her example, nor the lesson the bliged to learn by this instance of mortality. bliged to learn by this instance of mortality. her example, nor the lesson they have been o

We sincerely and deeply sympathize with the afflicted husband, who is left with his motherless children, to sustain the labours and trials of the ministerial office. May he commit himself and his little ones to God, who is able to grant them abundant support and consolation in this, and every time of affliction. May God prepare the hearts of connexions and friends at a distance, to receive the solemn intelligence, and to sustain the heavy stroke of this bereavement. We mourn not as those without hope; for we believe, that, when her mortal eyes were closed in the shades of death, she was then received to behold the face of her Redeemer in righteousness, and was satisfied when she awoke, with his likeness. But, Why should the pen rehearse a life well spent? Her pious deeds are her best monument.'

Died at Stoneham, 6th inst. of consumption NANCY H. STEVENS, daughter of Rev. John H. Stevens, aged 26 years. She in a solemn manner mmitted her spirit into the hands of God, bid her friends all fare well, called upon all around her bed, to prepare for death; she said "I long, long, I long, to be absent from the body and pre sent with the Lord," and fell asleep to wake no more until the Archangel blows the trump of God. [Communicated.

Near Alexandria, Capt. Stephen Swain, 28, a native of Nantucket, and at Galliopolis, Ohio, Mr Samuel Swain, his father, 52, formerly of N. In Natchez, Mr Daniel Scott, merchant, late of this city, 28.—In Canton, Alabama, Timothy Osgood, Esq. 23, formerly of Andover.

CARD.

Rev. Hallowax Firm, of Marlborough, N. H. gratefully acknowledges the receipt of twenty dollars from members of his society, to constitute him a life member of the American Tract Society; and his wife, Mrs. Hannah Fish, would likewise express her gratitude for the receipt of ten dollars from an individual brother in the church, to constitute her a life member of the Boston Female Society for promoting christianity among the Jews. May these donations be duly appreciated by the receivers, as tokens of respect from the donors, & become the occasion of good to the kingdom of the Lord.

Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1823.

THE DECISION. estrong, 50 THIS day pur Cornhill, p

Cornhill, price 37 cents, The Decirion, or Religion must be all or se nothing; second American Edition, considerably enlarged.

"This is one of the most interesting and useful little works we have met with for a long time. It is recommended by its simplicity, by its familiar representation of actual character, and by its style. It is adopted to the reveal and most style. It is adapted to the gayest and most thoughtless of our youth; it is calculated to en-gage the interest if not to affect the heart, of the most sober-minded and moral of our community; and to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, it affords the most animating encouragement, to hold fast the profession of their attachment to him, and to abound in godliness and good works." "The story itself is a very short and simple one, but its characters are so true to nature, that we have no doubt it has been drawn from what has occurred in real life. Our regret in laying down this little volume was, that it is too short. As it is, we cherish the fondest expectation, that the lessons which it is meant to teach will reach the hearts of many hitherto strangers to the truth, and enable them, like Gertrude, to choose that better part which shall never be taken from them."—Christian Herald.

Also, for sale as above, Prayers for children and outh; with an Historical Catechism of the Life of Christ, 37 1-2 cts. An Essay on Faith. By Thomas Erskine Esq. Price 50 cts. Remarks on the Internal Evidences of the truth of Christian. Revelation. By Thomas Erskine Esq. Price 62 cts.

HISTORICAL READER.

JUST received and for sale by James Loring, at his Book-store, No. 2, Cornhill, The Historical Reader, designed for the use of Schools and Families. On a new plan. By Rev. J. L. Blake, Concord, N. H. Price 75 cents. Conversation on Natural Philosophy, with Questions, a new edition. Improved by Rev. J. L. Blake. Price 150 cents. Blairs Rhetorick, with Questions, by Rev. J. L. Blake. Price 75 cents. Oct. 11.

BROWN'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE HUpublish immediately a Second American Edition M. NEWMAN. of this valuable work.

Andover, Sept. 22, 1823. IMPROVED SCHOOL GROGRAPHY. ATELY published and for sale by RICHARD-SON & LORD, No. 75, Cornhill, A new edition (the 23d) of MORSE'S IMPROV-

ED SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, accompanied with ATLASS. The publishers have now the pleasure of being able to state that patronage which this work has thus far received has exceeded even their highest anticipation. A very large number has been sold within a short period, and its intro-duction is continually extending.—Instructors and School Committees who have not yet seen the work, are respectfully invited to call and receive work, are respectively invited to carr and receive a copy for examination. The plan and general merits of this Compend, have been noticed and approved by the following, amongst many other gentlemen:—E. Porter, L. Woods, and J. Murdock, of the Andover Institution; Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, late Presidents of the U. S.; Capt. A. Partridge, of the Military Academy. Norwich; Rev. J. Lyman, Preceptor, Morristown, N. J.; Professor Silliman, in his Journal of the Arts and Sciences; J. V. N. Yates and Gideon Hawley, Esquires, late Superintendents of the Common Schools in the State of New-York, and by the latter in his Report, recommended for in-troduction into the schools throughout that State; Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, New-York; Rev. Frederick Beasly, University of Pennsylvania; Benjamin Farnsworth, Bridgewater Academy; Rev-Wm. Allen, Pres. Bowdoin College; Andrew Mack, of the Academy, at Haverhill, N. H. Parsons Cook, of Westfield Academy, writes

thus, "I deem it no disparagement to the excellent systems of Geography now in use, to say that this (Morse's) is superior to any; and I shall accordingly take measures to introduce it into the Academy in this place."

Simeon Colton, Preceptor of Monson Academy, writes as follows, "I have taken some pains to compare it (Morse's Geography) with others of a similar design, and I do not hesitate to say, that in my opinion, this has the advantage over all I have seen. The name of Morse undoubtedly stands at the head of the Geographers of his coun try. Stephen Farley, Atkinson Academy; John Young, Dover Academy ; Rufus A. Putnam, New pswhich Academy.

An ancient ATLAS adapted to this work has just been prepared and is now ready for sale by the publishers and the booksellars, generally, throughout the country; by Bliss & White, and Messrs. Collins, New-York; Carey & Lea, and A. Small, Philadelphia; Cushing & Jewett, Baltimore; E. & E. Hosford and Daniel Steele & Son, Albany.

\* Booksellers supplied by the hundred in sheets. The Geography is sold with or without the Atlas.

PRAYERS FOR CHILDREN. THIPPLE & LAWRENCE, Salem, Mass Have just published, (price 37 1-2 cents,) Prayers for Children and Youth; with an Historical Catechism of the Life of Jesus Christ. "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in the house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up."- Deuteronomy vi. 7.

From the Preface .- " It is with the hope of aiding Christian mothers, and especially those who are united in maternal associations, in this pleasant duty, that this little book is written?'-" If one mother is aided in the discharge of her arduous duties, or one child is better instructed in its duty to God, and in the knowledge of Jesus Christ, it will be an ample reward to one, who is most deeply impressed with the responsibility of parents, and the importance of well adapted instruction to chil-

Sold by Whipple & Lawrence, Salem ; C. Whipple, Newburyport; S. T. Armstrong, Boston; J. P. Haven, New-York, and by Bookseilers gene-Salem, Oct. 4.

THIS day published, and for sale by SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Corphill, Hints on Missions. By James Douglass, Esq. First American Edition.—Price 37 1-2 cts.

DOUGLASS ON MISSIONS.

"The comprehensive view which Mr. Douglass has taken of the whole sphere of Missionary exertion—of the agency actually in operation, and of the resources and means which it remains to employ, is at once highly interesting and valuable.

This is eloquent writing; but, what is more, it is as just as it is eloquent.—Of the feasibility of some of the plans suggested by Mr. Douglass, dif-ferent opinions will be entertained; but, the im-pression left by the perusal of his cloquent remarks, cannot fail to be in favor of at least the rationality of the moral enterprise in which we may now be said to have embarked.—His Hints must be recognised as proceeding from a comprehensive mind,

naid to have embarked.—His Hints must be recognised as proceeding from a comprehensive mind, glowing with a genuine and expansive philanthropy."—Eclectic Magasine.

Also, vol. IV, of Scott's Family Bible; subscribers are requested to send for their volumes.

In Press, and will be published in a few days, The Decision; or Religion must be all or is nothing. From the third Edinburgh edition, considerably enlarged.

Oct. 4.

JUST published by "The Society of Inquiry respecting Missions," at Andover.

Hymns and Sacred Songs; for the Monthly Concept and similar occasions.

For sale by S. T. Armstrong, No. 50, Cornhill, Boston; by Geo. Goodwin & Sons, Hartford; by Wm. Whipple, Newburyport; by the Society of Inquiry in Yale College, and by J. P. Haven, New-York.—Price 25 cents single—\$2 50 per dozen.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS:

JAMES LORING, No. 2, Corabill, has published and offers for sale the following books, on liberal terms, by the dozen or single.

Alden's Reader, containing, 1. The Art of Delivery—articulation, accent, pronunciation, emphasis, pauses, key, or pitch of the voice, and tones. A Selection of Lessons in the various kinds of Prose. 2. Poetic numbers, Structure of English verse—feet and pauses, measure and movement—melody, harmony and expression. Rules for reading verse. A Selection of Lessons in the various kinds of verse, &c. This is one of the most systematic school books in use, and is extensively circulated.

Murray's Grammar Abridged, with alterations and improvements. Designed for the younger class of learners. By a Teacher of Youth.—Fifteenth edition—Price 1 dol. 17 cts. per dozen, it sively circulated. is used in nearly every school in Boston, and more generally in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, &c. than any other Grammar.

Murray's Exercises, tenth edition. Murray's Key, a new edition. Price 37 12 th.
Walts on the Improvement of the Mind. With
Questions adapted to the work; for Schools and
Academies.—Second edition.

Dr. Johnson says, that " Watts on the Mind ought to be read over once a year, by every person. Should you make the trial, I am persuaded the result must be beneficial to your character, unless you are extremely deficient towardyourself."

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Schools and Academies. Third edition with Notes, Common Things, a Catechism by Blair, together with Questions on the American Revolution, and on Customs of Nations, &c. Much used in primary schools. Third edition. Price 1 dol. 12 cts. per dozen.

Barbauld's Lessons. Pope's Essay on Man, prirted on handsome onpareil type, at 12 cents each.

Alger's Elements of Orthography. Price 12 cts.

Arithmetical Tables.—6 cts.

Franklin Primer .- 12 cts. Oct. 4. CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY Packages of Crockery and Glass Ware, comprising a very complete assortment for country trade, are offered for sale at very low prices, by I. H. & E. G.

PARKER, No. 20, Broad-street. Oet. 11. JEREMIAH FITCH & Co.

No. 7, Market-Street, Up Stairs.

HAVE just received, by the late ships from the England, their usual supply of Woolen, Colton and Worsted Goods, which are offered for sale, by the package or piece. 8w Oct. 11.

WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS. LARGE assortment of 4-4 White Flannels, A of the best British Manufacture. Colored do.4-4wide, together with a good supply of searlet and blue Salisbury Flannels, small figure, received by CLEVELAND & DANE, 43, Market-street.

French, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls. CLEVELAND & DANE, 43, Market-street, will open this morning, one case containing French, Cashmere, and Merino Long Shawl, the Cashmere being of a style and quality selden met with in this market, consisting of white sch let and black, together with a few dark colon, suitable for elderly ladies. 6w Oct. 4.

LONG SHAWLS. CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, Market-st. Have recently opened, 2 cases of Raw Silt Long Shawls, scarlet and amaranth colors-1 do. white Cashmere, new patterns. 6w Oct. 4.

DANIEL APPLETON,

No. 21, Broad-Street, Corner of Central Street,

H AS received, and offers for sale-Black, blue
and mixt English and French Broadcloths;
Flannels; plain and figured Bombazetts; Plaids; Kerseys; Peliase Cloths; Cassimere Shawls; worsted Hose; 4-4, 6-4 Oil Cloths; Choppa Romals; Bandannas; Crape Shawls; Crape Scarfs and Dresses; black & colored figur'd Canton Crapes; black Lavantines, &c.-Also, blue & fashionable mixt Ladies French Cloths, which he will sell as the most reasonable terms by the piece or yard.

BOMBAZINES, FIGURED POPLINS, &c. CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, Market-st.

Chave opened 2 cases broad and narrow Bonbazines, containing white, pearl, dark slate, light do. French grey, drab, crimson, and clatet colon—2 do. broad and narrow Poplins, of various colors, and of superior quality—Gross de tc. for Pelises—figured Silks—twilled do.—Satina blue pearl and white—English Crapes—plaid and stri-ped Silks—a few dozen small size Chinnella Scarii for the Head-fancy Silk Hdkfs, &c. Also I can small size Gipsey Hats, Nos. from 34, to 60, ofertra quality. 6w

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE. SAMUEL BEAL, Mill-Pond-Street, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his Warehouse is well supplied with rich and low price FURNITURE, viz:

144 Fancy New-York Chairs, elegant pattern, and richly ornamented; 205 do Boston and country make, of all que lities and prices;

2000 Bamboo Chairs, green, straw, & rose colors 200 Rocking, half size, Children's do. &c. 50 Large Bureaus, high finished; 200 Bureaus, of all qualities and prices; 125 Mahogany and Stained Bedsteads, bil

and low prices;
125 Dining and Pembroke Tables, with 18 without Castors; 20 Grecian Card and Pembroke Tables;

130 Work Tables, with and without bags; 20 Secretaries, with Glass & Mohogany Doo 75 Wash Stands and Toilets; 20 Grecian Wash and Light Stands;

Fire Sets—Looking Glasses—Hair Classes—Hair Classes—Hair Classes—Hair Classes—Hair Classes—Moreen do Sideboards—Cradles—Portable Desks—Dresis Cases—Weight Cases—Writing Desks—a great assortment of Cases—Writing Desks—a great assortment of Floor, Hearth, Dust, Furniture, & Varnish Breste —Fancy Bellows—Entry Mats—Waiters and Pisted Castors—Mattrasses—Beds—Night Chains at Cabinets—800 yards Carpeting—200 do Stait Cabinets—Stained, Wood, Dining and Pembroke Tables—Stained, Wood, Dining and Pembroke Tables—125 bales Live Geese and Russia Feathers 125 bales Live Geese and Russia Feath

4 bales Bed Ticking.

Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feathers any quantity, & as low as can be found in the city and the company and the company of the

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. DAVID FOSDICK informs his friends an

DAVID FOSDICK informs his friends are public, that he has recently taken into 7st nership Mr. William Tufts, and in future, being will be transacted under the firm of FOSDICK & TUFTS, At the old stand, Main-street, Charles of where a complete assortment of European, find and American Goods, will be constantly from the most reasonable terms. A continuous on the most reasonable terms. A continuous past favours and patronrge is respectfully solidity past favours and patronrge is respectfully solidity.

Charlestown, Oct. 1, 1823. WILLIAM TYPE

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE at FARM, situated about half a mile from for those acquainted with the premise and examine for themselves. The terms say is can examine for themselves. The terms say is known by making application to Geo. Clearing the company of the subscriber at Whitehall, N. Y. War, G. Hooses, at Whitehall, N. Y. War, G. Hooses, September 2Q.

the Got ings and o In retiring o one of the nd blessings

I trust my be Slip, where at the mastman, 13th S to see you to pray to this night b souls to p

can neith man, whose he came to to Christ. —I believe and joy-